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CHICAGO CITIZEN.

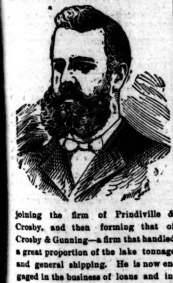
"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE A. O. H. OF ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

VOL. XVI. NO. 14. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.—SIXTEENTH YEAR. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CARTER H. HARRISON, CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

The above is an excellent likeness of Carter H. Harrison, the Democratic and People' candidate for Mayor, who was born, in 1860, at the corner of Harrison and Clark streets, Chicago. After passing through the rudimentary course at the public schools, he completed his education at St. Ignatius college, on West Twelfth street, graduating with high honors from that institution. He also attended Yale college, and took the law course in this institution, and he graduated from there with high honors. After his return from college, he engaged in the real estate business with his brother, under the firm name of Harrison Bros., and did the third largest business in that line in this city. During his father's numerous terms as Mayor, he took a great deal of interest in the various city departments, and familiarized himself with their workings in every way. He is a logical speaker, very liberal in his thoughts and ideas, and will, if elected, make a model Mayor of this great city. Mr. Harrison is very happily married, and lives with his wife and two lovely children at No. 295 Schiller street. As will be seen by his portrait, he bears a striking facial likeness to his distinguished and honored father, who so long and ably served as Chicago's chief magistrate.



RICHARD C. GUNNING, CANDIDATE FOR SOUTH TOWN ASSESSOR.

Richard C. Gunning, Democratic candidate for the South Town Assessorship, was born of Irish parentage in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1854. His father was one of the best known captains on the great lakes, having sailed upon them since 1843. Richard came to Chicago during the winter of 1873-4 and engaged in business immediately, first joining the firm of Prindiville & Crosby, and then forming that of Crosby & Gunning—a firm that handled a great proportion of the lake tonnage and general shipping. He is now engaged in the business of loans and investments, and enjoys a splendid social and mercantile standing. Mr. Gunning is one of the most distinguished looking men on the Board of Trade, has a good word and a pleasant smile for everybody, as everybody also has for him. He has a heavy weight to fight in John W. Hepburn, but is confident he will "get there."

OBITUARY.

MR. NICHOLAS PETRIE.

Mr. Nicholas Petrie, a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and a popular citizen, was accidentally killed by a fall from the steps of his residence last Tuesday morning. He was attacked by vertigo, lost his balance and so met his deplorable death. Mr. Petrie was born in this city fifty years ago, and was a brother of Assistant Fire Marshal Charles Petrie and of Michael Petrie of the Chicago postoffice. He leaves a wife and family. One brother is a prominent citizen of Burlington, Wis. THE CITIZEN extends to Mr. Petrie's bereaved family its respectful sympathy.

A. O. H. GOSSIP.

The Champlain A. O. H. celebrated their national festival with an entertainment, followed by a banquet. The entertainment included some excellent vocal and instrumental music, patriotic recitations, etc., all of which were warmly applauded. John Heffernan presided, and County President John McDonnell presented some patriotic resolutions, which were adopted. The Rev. Father Wagner spoke on the "Day We Celebrate" in a scholarly and interesting way. State President Keating delivered an address on the "Irish National Cause: Its Past, Present and Future." The entertainment over, the guests enjoyed the hospitalities of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Champaign county, and from the following programme attached to each menu card: Toastmaster, John Heffernan; invocation, Rev. A. J. Wagner; "The Irishman in America," John T. Keating; "Christian Charity," Rev. A. J. Wagner; "Irish Sociability," Mrs. Wm. Heffernan; "Our State President," John McDonnell. [The portion of the address of Mrs. Heffernan for publication as indicative of the material to be found in the ranks of the daughters of Erin, only regretting that space will not allow me to give her discourse entire:

"It is the full possession of many interesting characteristics that goes to the Irishman the true spirit of sociability, wherever he may meet him among his fellow men. Being naturally witty, his eloquence proverbial, he is never at a loss to know what to say or how to say it. He is ready for any pleasure or amusement at a moment's notice, and always seems perfectly at home in whatever position he may be placed, and never fails to impart to those around him the same genial hospitable spirit, always making the best of everything.

"As for his wit, what other nationality can compare with that of the Irishman? I may relate an instance of my own knowledge, where an Irishman having married in this country was compelled to go to a boarding-house. Pat, she says to him one day at dinner, 'is that the way they butter bread in Ireland?' 'No, ma'am,' said Pat, 'this is the way,' and turning over the other side of the piece of bread he proceeded to butter it good and heavy.

"Wherever the Irish people are scattered all over this glorious land, this day of all days dear to the heart of the true son of Erin's sons, you will find every one of Erin's sons, you will find them assembled together, as we are to-day, to enjoy that true sociability in which we all delight, while their hearts and thoughts turn back to that fond green isle across the sea, where, perchance, many bright, happy days of their childhood were spent among her vales and hills, her fields and moors in joyous sociability never to return again. Dispersed and scattered as we are, this is the love that makes us all meet as brothers; the love that brings the tear to the eye at the mention of the old sod; that makes one little word of Irish ring like music in our ears, that makes us treasure the traditions of our history.

"No man, even the noblest of earth, can point to such an ancestry as ours. Trace it to the very fountain head, and you will find civilization and law, power, virtue and glory—all this when Ireland was the light of the world and the glory of the church of Christ. Is it any wonder, then, that the Irish nation, above all others, should be classed as the most sociable, hospitable and generous people on God's green earth? In fact, we meet but glance around this festive board to-night and meet many happy smiling faces, as a proof of their sociability. Here we gather, on this festal night, to honor in a social way the deserts of all saints to the heart of every true Irishman. 'Glorious St. Patrick' long may his memory live!' should be our prayer, while we enjoy true Irish sociability."

The members of the Champlain A. O. H. are to be complimented on their splendid success and in their choice of style of celebration of our Saint's Day.

More.

Div. 3 was among the number that took on themselves to entertain their many friends on St. Patrick's evening. The cozy hall on North avenue seemed more homelike, and everyone present considered it his duty to be sociable, although it was hardly necessary, as the latch-string of Irish good-will is ever apparent. The crowd began arriving as early as 8 o'clock, and until the grand march commenced the reception committee, headed by L. H. Lyons, had all they could do to attend to guests. Promptly at 9:30 Forrest's orchestra began the figure for the grand march, which was led by Thomas H. Lyons and Miss M. McDermott, assisted by E. J. Monahan and Miss Mary Monahan, and the following floor committee: E. B. Hanrahan and Katie Watnight, James J. Perkins and Annie Murphy, John Perkins and Eliza O'Connell, M. O'Connell and Mary King. Among the prominent visitors were Hon. R. J. Mahay and Martin Cusack, of Div. 4; John Blake, of Div. 7; P. J. Landers, of Div. 1; W. J. Connery and Hon. J. Fitzsimmons, of Div. 11, and Thomas Sullivan, of Div. 2, who is to thank for their many friends, especially those that took the trouble of coming from the North and West Sides, for attending their ball, and they promise to reciprocate in larger at the coming picnic.

Div. 26 has not been heard from for some time, nevertheless it is doing its share in the grand work of Friendship, Unity and True Christian Charity. Its membership is increasing steadily, the attendance at the meetings is always good, and great interest is taken in everything pertaining to the Order. Div. 26 recently tendered Mr. and Mrs. Hefferan quite a pleasant surprise in true Irish style by giving a concert and literary entertainment, followed by a ball. The affair was a success both socially and financially. The hall was filled to overflowing, and every number on the programme was duly appreciated, especially the address delivered by Hon. M. J. Maloney, president of Div. 1, on what the Order has done and what it expects to do. Rev. Father Wagner, one of the ladies and gentlemen who took part and helped to make the affair such a grand success.

MR. WASHINGTON HESING, Candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Washington Hesing, Business Men's Administration candidate for the Mayoralty of Chicago, is one of the best known public men in America. He

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1849, and came to Chicago with his father, the late A. C. Hesing, in 1854. He has had splendid educational advantages; was a pupil of the old Kinzie school, and graduated at the leading universities of America and Europe, including Yale, Berlin and Heidelberg. He has held several honorary offices and made the best postmaster Chicago has known up to date. If elected Mayor, he will be a good one.

The April St. Nicholas.

The April St. Nicholas covers a wide field in the interest of boy and girl readers. The frontispiece is a picture of a puppy and a kitten, "Chums," from a painting by J. H. Dolph. Wolcott Le Clear heard tells of "Moses," a tame eagle that was his pet when he was engaged in engineering in the Arizona desert. "Missing and Believed Killed," Harold Wilson, M. D., is an illustrated account of some strange and optical illusions. Harry Fenn, the artist, in "Silk and Cedars," gives an account of a visit he once made to the famous mountains of Lebanon, in Tripoli. He describes the silk culture which forms the main industry of the inhabitants, and writes about the noble "Cedars of Lebanon," from which Solomon obtained much of the wood for his temple. Mr. Fenn draws many illustrations for the paper. "The Lights that Guide in the Night" is the title of another of Lieut. John M. Ellicott's articles, telling of lighthouses and beacon fires that are so useful to the mariner. "The Jungfrau Tunnel" is described by F. W. Wendt, and contains several beautiful illustrations from photographs, as well diagrams explaining this great railway and engineering enterprise. "The Horseshoe of Luck" is a fairy story of the good old kind by Rudolph F. Bunner. Noah Brook's serial, "The True Story of Marco Polo," comes to an end in the number with an account of the fabled diamonds of Golconda and that monster bird, the Roc, recalling memories of the "Arabian Nights." "Master Skylark," John Bennett's story of Shakespeare's time, is full of romantic adventure, and the second installment of Frances Courtenay Baylor's serial, "Miss Nina Barrow," carries forward the interest to the tale. There are many small verses and poems, including a little verse, "Nanny and Jack," by the Rev. Dr. Bunner. As usual, the pictures form an important feature in the number.

AMERICAN SAILORS SEE THE POPE.

ROME, March 22.—America was in evidence at the Pope's mass to-day. Among the worshipers were 100 sailors of the cruiser San Francisco, the flagship of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, who arrived today from Naples. They were accompanied by the rector of the American college, who translated the Pope's address to them as it was uttered.

"I am pleased to greet an audience to American sailors," the Pope continued, "as a testimonial of my paternal esteem and affection for the whole American people, who are always dear to my heart and for whom I have never ceased and never shall cease to pray God, who by providential signs does not cease and will not in the future will manifest his good will to America even as does His Vicar. Continue your voyage. Treasure as a happy souvenir of this audience this little visit. I beg God guard you amid the storms of the ocean. I have offered up my prayers for your safety, praying His blessing upon America."

The conclusion of the service His Holiness passed through the ranks of the sailors, blessed them and departed. He was much touched by their homage. As he retired the sailors gave three cheers.

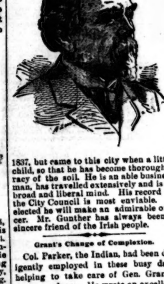
The officers were warmly thanked Dr. O'Connell for his kindness in arranging the audience. Bourke Cockran, of New York, was present in the audience. The sailors returned to Naples tonight.

Audience to Admiral Selfridge.

ROME, March 26.—Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, commanding the United States European squadron, was received in audience by the Pope today.

MR. CHARLES F. GUNTHER, Candidate for City Treasurer.

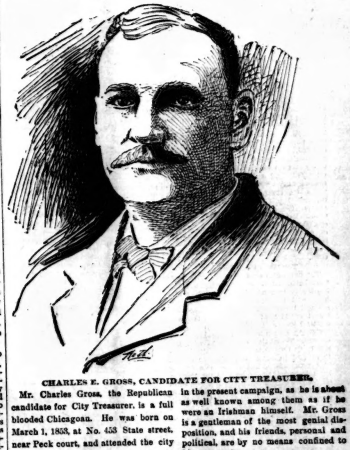
Mr. Charles F. Gunther, candidate for City Treasurer on the Business Men's Administration (Hesing) ticket, was born in Wildberg, Germany, in



1837, but came to this city when a little child, so that he has become thoroughly racy of the soil. He is an able business man, has travelled extensively and is a broad and liberal mind. His record in the City Council, to which he was twice elected he will make an admirable officer. Mr. Gunther has always been a sincere friend of the people.

Grant's Change of Complexion.

Col. Parker, the Indian, had been diligently employed in these busy days helping to take care of Gen. Grant's correspondence. He wrote excellent letters, and as one of the military secretaries often overhauled the general's notes and prepared answers to the less delicate letters. This evening he was seated at the writing-table in the general's tent, while his chief was standing at a little distance outside, talking with some of the staff. Presently up came to City Point in the employ of the sanitary commission, and who the general's aire when the general took command there in 1881, approached the group and inquired: "Where is the old man's tent? I'd like to get a look at him; have n't seen him for three years." Rather than to avoid being interrupted, said, "That's his tent," at the same time pointing to it. The man stepped over to the tent, looked in, and saw the swarthy features of Parker as he sat in the general's chair. The visitor seemed a little puzzled, and as he walked away was heard to remark: "Yes, that's him, but he's got all-fired sunburnt since I last had a look at him." The general was greatly amused by the incident, and repeated the remark to Parker, who enjoyed it as much as the others.—"Campaigning with Grant," by Gen. Horace Porter, in the April Century.



CHARLES E. GROSS, CANDIDATE FOR CITY TREASURER.

Mr. Charles Gross, the Republican candidate for City Treasurer, is a full blooded Chicagoan. He was born on March 1, 1853, at No. 453 State street, near Peck court, and attended the city public schools until he reached the age of 17, when he began active life by learning the plumbing business, under the instruction of Patrick Harvey on State street near Polk. He followed that calling with creditable success for ten years, when his merit was recognized by ex-Sheriff Matt Trude, who appointed him to a position in the sewer department. He afterward went into the sewer-building contract business, in which he has accumulated a handsome fortune. He is a member of the Sons of Chicago, and, being a man of splendid physique, is a great admirer of athletic sports and pastimes. A large number of prominent Irish-Americans have indorsed Charley Gross, as he is popularly called, as well known among them as if he were an Irishman himself. Mr. Gross is a gentleman of the most genial disposition, and his friends, personal and political, are by no means confined to his own party.

In looking around for a popular man to put upon the ticket, the Republicans deem themselves fortunate in having induced Mr. Gross to become a candidate, and it is claimed by them that his candidacy, owing to the nonexistence of factional complications in the present campaign, as he is about as well known among them as if he fit to their cause. He is not an orator, but he is doing a great deal of quiet work and is kept busy between meetings and receiving delegations from the time he gets up in the morning until he retires, if he is that fortunate, at midnight. Mr. Gross takes a cheerful view of the situation, and firmly believes he will be the next City Treasurer.

IRISH-AMERICAN LYCEUM.

Thursday evening, March 25, the Lyceum met at Oxford hall. As usual, crowds of pretty girls were present, while more than the average number of young men were there to cast glances of admiration across the hall. It is needless to say that the young ladies are ardent believers in reciprocity.

Songs telling of the happiness of home and the sadness of parting were sweetly sung by Miss Mulvihill. Olcott's famous "Home Song," was her greatest success. James J. Sweeney told of "Kissing Cup's" race for life, and of the "Midnight Murder" of a mosquito. Mr. Sweeney was well received.

Francis J. Norton opened the evening's debate on "Should the Proposed Treaty of England be Ratified?" by an able address on the side of the affirmative. Mr. Norton quoted history and scripture. He quoted illustrations of Irish eloquence and Jewish sentiment. With epigrammatic paragraphs, descriptive of the various ways which our ancestors in their days endeavored to settle civil and national disputes, he made a final harangue against war and in behalf of the arbitration treaty.

Mr. M. Y. Gannon followed in the wake of Mr. Morton to undo what he had done, and a bit more. He spoke of the danger of the treaty, and of the total absence of self respect on the part of England in dealing with other nations when such nations ever became weak or unfortunate. He pointed out the defenses formed by England around this United States, her maintenance of armies and navies at every possible point of danger in connection with this country, and warned the American people from forming any "entangling alliance" with any European power.

President William Dillon was the next speaker in the affirmative. He explained the drift of the treaty in fact, and asked his listeners to judge it from no other standpoint than that of an American citizen, entirely ignoring all other considerations. Quoting liberally from the proposed arbitration scheme, he explained its object and probable effects on the American people and the country at large. His elucidation of many of its phases hitherto unnoticed or misunderstood, was the means of presenting this important matter in a much broader light to many of those present, and the opinions favorable and otherwise, of many leading British statesmen, quoted by Mr. Dillon, were given much attention and thought.

Major W. C. Metlure concluded the debate by a lengthy and stirring outpaw of sentiment and patriotism. He cited many instances of the infidelity of England in her investment of treaties formed or signed by her, and not the least significant or convincing was the fated "Treaty of Limerick." The major spoke as only the major can speak on such a subject, and his heart was in his words. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was taken showing that the majority opposed the ratification of the treaty.

Preparations for the coming ball on May 1, at Oxford hall, 77 Thirty-first street, are progressing rapidly and favorably. Secretary Sherlock distributed several hundred tickets at the meeting on Thursday night, and applications for more are daily arriving. A serious drawback to the Lyceum previously has been the lack of opportunity afforded members to become personally acquainted, and one of the most pleasing features attached to the ball will be the elimination of this defect. Parties desiring tickets for the ball should apply to Thomas J. Sherlock, secretary, 193 Dearborn avenue.

J. J. S.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and it acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, clearing the entire system, dispel colds, headache, fever, biliousness, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day. 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Something Interesting to Every Family.

It is a fact well known to economists that one pound of wheat is equivalent in baking bread in a year than would pay half the rent. Wherefore it would be cent of flour and its waste, fuel and other ingredients, families will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of workingmen will find it much cheaper to go to their grocer and buy Brunner's "Eureka" Bread. This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread ordinance, and every loaf has its full weight, and at the cost of five cents per loaf.

Cons. 1 2 3 4 5

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

BLOWN INTO ATOMS.

THREE MEN KILLED BY A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Nitro-Glycerine and Other Chemicals the Agents of Destruction—Ten Other Persons Slightly Wounded — Details of the Disaster.

Philadelphia, March 27.—Three men were blown to atoms, and ten other persons injured by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at the Repauno Chemical works, near this city, yesterday. The dead are: James Hamilton, aged 30 years; Charles Wright, aged 25; J. T. Stiles, aged 28. All were married men. The injured are: John Langford, William Gardiner, William Tussey, John Jefferson, Peter Fellman, John Williams, Joseph Donnelly, Charles Maderia, Lizzie McGinnis and Emma Bates. The injuries were sustained mainly from concussion or from broken glass. They are not serious. The works are situated on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river, one and one half miles from Gibbstown. The dead men belonged in Paulsboro, and the injured live in Gibbstown. All were employed in the works, the women in the casing house.

Lucky Feature of the Horror.

The explosion occurred at 12:24 o'clock, when the workmen were returning from dinner. Most of them had not reached their posts or the loss of life would probably have been greater. The concussion was felt for miles around, and a plasterer at work on a scaffolding three-quarters of a mile away was thrown off. After the excitement had subsided guards were posted and outsiders excluded. Meanwhile a corps of men was put to work among the ruins, and after much search the mutilated remains of the three victims were gathered in two buckets. Wright was identified by a ring on one of the fingers and Stiles by his shoulders, from which the head as well as the lower part of the body had been torn.

Too Much Heat the Cause.

The explosion was of such terrific force that besides totally destroying the two houses it tore a hole fully eighty feet long and twenty-five feet wide in the ground upon which they had stood. It was learned that Stiles was in the separating house and Hamilton in the weighing house when the explosion occurred. Wright's duties kept him going from one to the other of the buildings, and he may have been in either. The cause is assigned to excessively high temperature in one of the houses, quantities of the explosive being in both at times. The company is engaged in the manufacture of dynamite, which necessitates the handling of nitro-glycerine, wood pulp and nitrate of soda.

Plant Had Killed Other Persons.

Its plant covers about 600 acres, and in consequence of the character of the work carried on is almost completely isolated from any habitation. The plant comprises about seventy separate small frame and iron buildings. On March 24, 1884, an explosion occurred by which nearly the entire plant was destroyed and six men were killed. That explosion was caused by the generation by nitric acid of excessive heat, and among the killed was Lamont Dupont, president of the company. He was the second of that family to meet death at the works, the first being Irene Dupont, who was killed twenty-five years ago.

CUBANS LOSE ANOTHER LEADER.

Rios Rivera, Who Took Maceo's Place—American Correspondent Killed.

Havana, March 30.—The Cuban rebels, according to an official dispatch from General Hernandez Velasco, have lost another leader, and no less a one than Rios Rivera, who has the place held by Maceo when he was killed. In a fight in the Pinar del Rio hills Velasco dispersed the rebels and captured their position. During the fight Rivera was wounded, and when the Spaniards made their final charge on the works Rivera fell into their hands together with his chief of staff, Colonel Bacalloa, and his adjutant, Lieutenant, Terry. The rebels lost ten killed and a large quantity of war material.

According to private information received here from Santa Clara, C. E. Crosby, correspondent of the Chicago Record, was present at an engagement which took place recently at Arroyo Blanco, in the Sancti Spiritus district of the province of Santa Clara, between a Spanish force under Colonel Arjona and a body of insurgents commanded by General Maximo Gomez. Crosby was in the camp of the insurgents, from which place he was watching the fight through a field glass, when he was killed by a stray bullet fired from the Spanish ranks. Nothing seems to be known of Crosby's death in official circles.

The Spanish government is using every efforth to break up the secret societies called Nanigos, whose sole object is murder. These societies have flourished in the island since the revolution of 1868, and were, up to a very recent period, encouraged by the government on account of its belief that they kept the negro element divided. The societies kill men, women and children for the sole pleasure of letting blood, and in the last seven years they have murdered more than 10,000 persons in the island as shown by the official reports of the Spanish police. They are now being deported to African penal colonies by the hundred. Weyler's bodyguard is composed of old Nanigos.

Illinois Man Wins the Shoot.

New York, March 26.—Thomas Marshall, for twelve years mayor of Keithsburg, Ills., won the fifth annual grand American handicap, which was shot at Elkwood park yesterday, having killed twenty-five birds straight. His nearest competitors were Dr. H. C. Koegel, of Newark, and Dr. W. F. Carver, of Chicago, each of whom lost a bird. In both of these cases the bird lost was the twenty-fourth.

State of Manhattan Not a Joke.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—The proposal to establish the state of Manhattan, including within its boundaries the territories now included in the greater city of New York, is now before the legislature. It was at first laughed at, but the sentiment has changed and it will be given serious consideration.

Democrats Carry Danbury.

Danbury, Conn., March 30.—The municipal election yesterday resulted in an overwhelming Democratic victory while the city gave a majority of 800 for McKinley last November.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Lawmakers at Washington.

Washington, March 26.—The senate yesterday after brief discussion referred amended credentials of John A. Henderson, of Florida, appointed to succeed ex-Senator Call, to the committee on privileges and elections and then went into executive session on the arbitration treaty. During the open session the bankruptcy bill was read in full, but not debated.

The house closed the general debate on the tariff bill at the day and night sessions, and a dozen or more speeches were made for and against the bill.

Washington, March 27.—The senate adopted a resolution asking the president for information as to the death of two American sailors at Santiago de Cuba; also resolutions asking the attorney general for information of any proposition to sell the Union Pacific railroad. It was determined to print the supreme court majority and minority opinions on railway trusts as a senate document. A memorial from the Michigan legislature was presented by McMillan protesting against the executive order at the close of the last administration consolidating pension agencies. After an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

The house adopted several unimportant committee amendments to the tariff bill, of which nine pages of the 162 were disposed of. The Democrats tried to get in an amendment against the trusts, but it was ruled out as not being in order until the free list was up. Dingley said the trusts would be dealt with at the proper time.

Washington, March 29.—The house made slow progress with the tariff bill Saturday, disposing of but five pages. Five amendments of minor importance were adopted, the balance of the time being taken up with discussion.

Washington, March 30.—The senate yesterday passed a resolution asking for information regarding the order reserving forests in the west issued by Cleveland, and another asking why certain classes of workmen were required to stand competitive examinations. Allen offered a resolution declaring that tariff duties should not be so laid as to tax one class for another's benefit. The bill to make it impossible to give kinetoscopic views of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight was reported by Hoar. In executive session the arbitration treaty was debated.

The house continued the consideration of the tariff bill and a number of amendments were adopted changing the schedules—raising the duties on some articles and lowering them on others. McCall and Lovering, of Massachusetts, attacked the bill as putting the duties to high. They are Republicans.

TWO GREAT CREVASSES.

Raging Waters of the Mississippi River Let Loose.

Memphis, March 30.—The flood situation in the vicinity of Greenville, Miss., is alarming. The reported break at Wayside, nine miles south of that city, is fully confirmed and the latest reports are to the effect that the water is pouring through a crevasse 500 yards in width with tremendous force. But the most startling news reached Memphis at 6 o'clock last evening. A telegram from Perthshire, forty-eight north of Greenville and immediately at the head of the fertile Yazoo delta, states that a break has occurred in the main levee there. Just how serious this break is the telegram does not state, but special trains loaded with laborers and sacks of sand have been hurriedly dispatched to the scene. If the break at Perthshire assumes anything like the proportions of the crevasse at Wayside the destruction will be enormous. The waters will sweep over the rich farm lands of Bolliver, Washington, Sharkey, Issaqueena, Warren Yazoo and Sunflower counties, in Mississippi, and the loss to stock and property will be appalling.

Ten thousand men line the levees between Memphis and Vicksburg watching and working with a desperation almost pitiable. The warning sent out by the weather bureau from Washington Sunday night is having its effect. Many of the inhabitants of the delta have corralled their animals on high strips of land and moved their families out of danger's reach. The situation at Memphis is about the same as on Sunday. The river continues to fall slowly, the gauge last night registering 36.2 feet. A dispatch from Gunnison, Miss., says that a break in the levee is momentarily expected at Sunnyside, but it is thought this catastrophe can be averted if 150 men and material could be had at once. Accordingly 100 white men were dispatched on a special train from this city to the scene. The negroes at Camp Congo were offered $1 per day and all expenses to lend a helping hand, but with one exception the offer was refused. There is much indignation among the citizens at this action of the negro refugees.

Legislation for the Hawkeye State.

Des Moines, Ia., March 29.—The private bankers carried the day in the house, and by a vote of 52 to 36 prevented the insertion of a provision requiring them to submit to examination and make reports the same as state and savings banks. The senate has passed the house bill relating to the state library. The board includes all the members of the supreme court, with the governor as chairman. The senate also passed the bill relating to roads, bridges and ferries. Farmers driving steam engines along the highway are prevented from blowing the whistles are required to have a man 100 yards in advance to look out for teams, and to stop when within 100 yards of teams or stock.

Five Important Places Filled.

Washington, March 30.—Following are the nominations sent to the senate yesterday: Henry C. Evans, of Tennessee, to be commissioner of pensions; Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be first assistant secretary of the interior; Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Austria-Hungary; Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, to be consul at Fuchan, China; William Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, to be second assistant postmaster general.

Whisky Prices Advanced.

Cincinnati, March 30.—Whisky distillers finished goods were advanced yesterday from a basis of $1.17 per gallon to $1.18. This was done without any formal general agreement among producers.

TORNADO AT AUSTIN.

THE CAPITAL OF TEXAS VISITED BY A SMALL CYCLONE.

Trees Split Asunder, Houses Wrecked, Lumber Yards Distributed Promiscuously—State University Damaged and a Dormitory Unroofed.

Austin, Tex., March 29.—Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock this city and the surrounding country was visited by a terrific cyclone that did no end of damage to property and cost several lives, probably. The wind came from the southwest and blew at about sixty miles an hour for nearly twenty minutes, tearing down trees or splitting them assunder. Several large electric light towers were blown down, entailing a loss of some $4,000 or $5,000. The iron frames were twisted as though they were of the very smallest wire and will be useless. In addition to this quite a number of houses in the residence portion of the city were blown down, and in several cases narrow escapes from deaths are reported. The new and unoccupied residence of Burt McDonald, one of the prominent residents, was blown down, striking against the residence of William Vinig and narrowly escaping killing two little children that were in a room playing.

Lumber Scattered in All Directions.

The wind played havoc with several lumber yards in the eastern portion of the city, blowing piles of lumber in every direction and scattering ruin and waste on every side. The roofs of a number of residences were torn off and blown a great distance, and in addition to doing much damage to the state university, the wind blew off the entire roof of the adjoining dormitory, letting the rain drive full into the four-story building, doing great damage to the building and property of the 200 students therein, many of whom fled for their lives when the roof was carried away.

House Falls on Four Occupants.

The roof was carried 100 yards, lighting on and crushing the roof of a cottage in which four people were seated, but none was even injured, though all were entombed by falling debris. A church just to the north of the university had the entire east side blown in and was unroofed, the wind carrying the roof a block away. The residence of Dr. Graves, immediately north of the church, was lifed from its foundation, twisted completely around and set down in the same place, so badly damaged, however, that none of the doors could be opened to permit the escape of the frightened inmates.

People Badly Maimed at Clarksville.

The small town of Clarksville near this city was swept by the winds and many horses were killed by flying debris, while a number of small houses were blown down. Fortunately the inmates were not killed, but several were badly maimed. With the terrific wind came a driving rain that was little short of a flood and swept everything before it. Persons arriving on the evening trains tell, and reports from the surrounding country are to the effect, that the storm was general in this section.

DELUGE OF RAIN OVER THE STATE.

Drowns Out the Railways—Three Persons Fatally Injured.

The small town of Buda, near here, was badly handled by the storm, quite a number of houses being blown down and one or two persons killed, though their names are not obtainable owing to the fact that most of the telegraph wires are down and news is very meagre. This is the worst storm that has ever visited this section, and it has laid waste everything in its track, though fortunately so far the reports of deaths resultant are few. The storm was over in an hour and the sun came out as brightly as though nothing had happened.

Texas was visited by a general rain and wind storm yesterday. The rain was general nearly over the whole state, while the wind seems to have done its worst in the south central section. Austin and Calvert suffered most, three fatalities resulting at the latter place. Rain poured all day, the average fall being one and one-half inches, and as much as three inches in some places. All trains south of Dallas were abandoned on acount of washouts. Estimates of the amount of damage are impossible. It will be several days before details can be received from the great stretch of country included in the reach of the storm.

At Calvert alone the loss is over $100,000. At Austin it will reach the same figure. Railroads are damaged at least $100,000. At Corsicana and Calvert many fine dwellings were demolished. At Calvert an old lady and two children who were in their house were fatally injured by the collapse of the building, which was partially destroyed by fire notwithstanding the torrents of rain which were falling. Many roofs and chimneys were blown down. People living here for twenty-five years say they never witnessed such a fearful storm before. All telephone and electric as well as telegraph lines were prostrated.

Drowned in Chartiers Creek.

Pittsburg, March 29. — At McKee's Rocks, a suburb of this city, yesterday Willie DeWalt, 5 years old, and Elmer, his brother, 10 years of age, were carried off by the swollen Chartiers creek to almost instant death. The little fellows on their way home from Sunday school stopped to play on the creek bank, and Willie slipped down the embankment into the water and was carried rapidly down stream.

He called piteously for help, and Elmer, though unable to swim, heroically made an effort to save his brother, but was carried off by the swift current and both boys were drowned. The drowning was so quickly accomplished that some men at the electric light power house near by who saw the accident could not reach the scene in time to be of service.

Another Initiation Accident.

Kansas City, March 29.—Lenna R. Winslow has brought suit here in the circuit court for $2,500 damages against the Knights of the Maccabee for injuries received while being initiated into the order. Winslow claims that he was tossed in a blanket and pushed off a high plank, falling to the floor and receiving permanent injuries.

Averted a Massacre.

Corfu, March 29.—A body of armed Turks from Epirus recently threatened to massacre the people of a village near Sayada, opposite Corfu. The massacre was averted by the agent of the Austrian Lloyd Steamship company, who gave warning to the authorities.

TURKS BOMBARDING INSURGENTS.

Real War Going on at Malaxa, in the Island of Crete.

Canea, Island of Crete, March 26.—At 8 o'clock last evening the insurgents succeeded in blowing up the blockhouse at Malaxa with dynamite. The whole structure was soon in flames, and the Turkish warships commenced bombarding the insurgents.

The fleet fired ninety shells upon the insurgents, and some of these fell inside the blockhouse. Of the Turkish garrison, numbering sixty-four, one escaped to Nerokhuri and eighteen others to Suda. It is believed that the others perished.

Athens, March 26.—The news of the dynamiting of the Malaxa blockhouse as the culmination of a day of fierce fighting and a prolonged siege has made a tremendous sensation here. It is regarded as an event of far-reaching importance, both in its effect upon the insurgents themselves and upon the Greek mind at this stage of the crisis. It confirms the belief generally entertained here in official circles, as well as by the people at large, that the Christians in Crete are not in the least deterred by the blockade, and not in the least beguiled by the appeals of the admirals or the implied arguments of the autonomy proclamation.

Constantinople, March 27.—It was asserted here last night on what is regarded as reliable authority that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert.

Athens, March 27.—The bombardment of Malaxa has produced a painful impression here. The newspapers are filled with indignant protests. The Cretan delegates in Athens have published a pamphlet in English protesting against autonomy and declaring that they prefer the Ottoman yoke, just as they did after the failure of the insurrection in 1866. The pamphlet closes with the declaration: "The Cretans will die if necessary for the sake of the cause of union with Greece."

Athens, March 29.—The ministers of the powers held a conference yesterday and it is stated drew up the terms of a collective note to the Greek government reuesting that the Greek troops be recalled from the frontier. It is understood that a similar note will be presented to the porte and that if either power refuses its principal ports will be blockaded.

When the Crown Prince Constantin left Athens Saturday he was given a tremendous ovation by the populace. The dominant cry was "Union and War."

Admiral Canevaro, commander of the international fleet in Cretan waters, is stated to assert that conditions in the interior of the island are so terrible, as the result of famine and hardship, that even the lepersq are leaving the lazar house; the inhabitants are panic stricken, and the dead lie by the roadside unburied.

AUTHOR OF BOYS' BOOKS DEAD.

"Oliver Optic" Passes Away at His Home in Boston.

Boston, March 29.—"Oliver Optic," is dead. This news will bring to kindly remembrance in many a mature man's heart the author—William T. Adams—whose books were so popular among boys in the '60's and '70's. He wrote a whole library of books that were the delight of the boys of the generation referred to. He was 75 years old at the time of his death.

In addition to having written more juvenile works than almost any other living man, Mr. Adams was also at various times the editor of at least four different magazines for young people. During the nine years in which Our Boys and Girls was under his entire control he contributed some of his best stories to its columns as serials.

Monroe Doctrine vs. the Treaty.

Washington, March 30.—Among the memorials presented to the senate yesterday was one from the Monroe Doctrine club, of Philadelphia, referring to the arbitration treaty as a craftily constructed political treaty which would operate to the great advantage of England unless materially amended.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, March 29.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—March, opened and closed nominal; May, opened 73c, closed 73¼c; July, opened 71⅝c, closed 71¼c; September, opened 69½c, close 69⅝c. Corn—March, opened and closed nominal; May, opened c24⅝, closed 24⅞c; July, opened 25⅛c, closed 26c; September, 26⅞c, closed 27⅛c. Oats —March, opened and closed nominal; May, opened 17⅛c, closed 17⅝c; July, opened 18c, closed 18⅛c; September, opened 18⅛c, closed 18⅞c. Pork—May, opened $8.50, closed $8.52½; July, opened $8.60, closed $8.62½. Lard— May, opened $4.15, closed $4.22½; July, opened $4.25, closed $4.33½.

Produce—Butter: Extra creamery, 19½c per lb; extra dairy, 17c; fresh packing stock, 9@10c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 8½@9c per doz. Live Poultry—Turkey, 8@9c per lb; chickens, 7@7½c; ducks, 9@10c. Potatoes—Burbanks, 21@26c per bu; Hebrons, 19@21c. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, 75@$1.15 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 11@12½c per lb; imperfect, 7@9c. Apples—Common to fancy, $1.00@1.75 per bbl. Cranberries—Jersey, $2.00@3.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, aMrch 29.

Estimated receipts cattle, 17,500 head; top grades steady; others slow. Receipts of hogs, 34,000 head; opened a strong 5c lower and closed 15c lower; at the close prices were about as follows; prime heavy packers, and good mixed, $3.90@4.00; prime mediums and r butche weights, $4.05@4.10; prime light, $4.09@4.05. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 22,000 head; lambs, 10@15c lower and sheep steady; there was a big demand for sheep and yearlings, one of the packing firms buying about 6,000.

Milwaukee Grain.

Milwaukee, March 29.

Wheat—Steady; No. 2 spring, 73½c; No. 1 northern, 73c; May, 73⅝c. Corn —Lower; No. 3, 22½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 19@20c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 31@31½c; samples, 24@31c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 34@34½c.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, March 29.

Wheat—Unsettled; No. 2 red cash elevator, 94c asked! track, 95c; May, 89c; July, 74½@74⅝c; August, 72c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 22½c; July, 23⅛c asked. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 17⅝c bid; May, 18⅝c bid; July, 18½c bid. Rye —Held 34c.

NEWS OF THE STATE.

ITEMS WHICH WILL BE OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

A Condensed Report of the Proceedings in the State Senate and House, Showing What the State Lawmakers Are Doing at Springfield.

Springfield, Ills., March 25. — By a vote of 39 to 4 the senate yesterday passed the anti-department store bill and sent it to the house, where it was placed on the order of first reading. A round dozen of the senators voted in favor of the bill with the firm conviction that it is unconstitutional for the purpose of giving the supreme court a chance to pass on its legality. The following bills were passed: Providing that officers who print the official ballot shall publish the same in two newspapers; giving highway commissioners on petition of a majority of the property holders the rignt to reduce the width of roads to not less than forty feet; providing that a fine shall stand as an unsettled judgment after imprisonment.

Two revenue bills were reported to the house. They provide for a grand assessment every five years and fix the basis of assessment at 10 per cent. of the actual cash value. Allen's hard road bill was beaten after being debated at length. This was a bill desired by the bicyclists. The department store bill was taken up and a motion made that it be read the first time. This was hotly opposed, and a motion to suspend the rules to read the bill was pending when a motion to adjourn was carried.

Springfield, Ills., March 26.—There arrived in Springfield yesterday morning a delegation from Omaha, Neb., in the interests of the bill appropriating $100,000 for Illinois' participation in the Trans-Mississippi exposition, to be held at Omaha next fall. The delegation appeared before the senate committee in the afternoon and urged the adoption of the measure. Governor Tanner sent to the senate the following appointments, which were confirmed: Trustees of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary at Chicago—Dr. J. W. Pettitt, of Ottawa; Dr. Frances B. Phillips, of Bloomington; Dr. L. S. Lambert, of Galesburg. The governor has appointed J. Fred Wilcox, of Joliet, a member of the Illinois commission at the Tennessee centennial. The Torrens land title bill was read a second time in the senate and made a special order for third reading for April 1. An anti-trust bill was introduced.

An attempt to have the anti-department store bill read the first time failed in the house. The house Republican steering committee has indorsed the bill.

Springfield, Ills., March 27.—The only thing of interest done by the house yesterday was to revive the bill to force railways to carry bicycles as baggage and send it to third reading, after a lively debate.

The senate was in session about ten minutes yesterday morning, with Senator Baxter in the chair. No business of importance was transacted. Adjourned to Tuesday.

Springfield, Ills., March 30.—The senate met last evening without a quorum present. No business was transacted. The house convened with less than a quorum, and after an hour's session adjourned. Thirty house bills were advanced to second reading, leaving seventeen bills still on the order of first reading.

Bloomington Wants the Court, Too.

Bloomington, Ills., March 30.—A meeting of the Bloomington bar was held yesterday to take steps toward securing the location of the Illinois supreme court in this city. As a compromise between Springfield and Ottawa, and owing to its central location, Bloomington is considered to have a good chance in the contest. Ex-Governor Fifer was chosen chairman of the meeting. It was finally decided to send a committee consisting of ex-Governor Fifer, Edmund O'Connell, W. H. Kerrick, Postmaster John Eddy and Dr. William Hill, to Springfield and ascertain the feeling among the legislators toward Bloomington.

Will Build the Road in a Year.

Springfield, Ills., March 30.—Dwight L. Wing, promoter and contractor for building the Peoria and St. Louis railroad, has returned from Paris, France. Wing says he succeeded while in Paris in floating $3,000,000 of bonds for the railroad, and within a year he expects the road to be completed. The road is to be built from this city to Peoria.

Situation Improves at Cairo.

Cairo, Ills., March 26.—The river situation here continues to improve. The Ohio has been on a stand at 51.6 feet all day, and river men believe the worst is past. A Bird's Point, Mo., special says the high wind has wrecked a number of buildings in that flood-stricken town and washed away a part of the depot platform.

Rising Nearly an Inch an Hour.

Quincy, Ills., March 25.—The Mississippi is rising at the rate of nearly an inch an hour. Families on the bottom lands at West Quincy have been driven from their homes and all roads west are flooded. Men are at work protecting the levees north of the city, but another rise of two feet will break them and flood thousands of acres.

Priest Narrowly Escapes Death.

Springfield, Ills., March 27.—The large and handsome parochial residence of St. Augustin's Roman Catholic church at Ashland, Cass county, burned at 3 o'clock yesteday morning. Rev. Father McGuire narrowly escaped death.

State Notes.

Some one in Evanston, Ills., has mutilated several books in the public library by running a red hot iron between the pages.

The Illinois Central railway has decided to use electricity in place of steam on its suburban service.

John Lattimore is to be hanged and Henry Rucker imprisoned in the penitentiary for twenty-five years for the murder of Louis Marvic at Summit, Ills., Nov. 23, 1896, so says a Chicago jury.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has decided to abandon the American plan of serving meals on dining cars, and after April 1 will adopt the a la carte system.

Roscoe Judgio, 14 years old, was kidnaped at Chicago Saturday morning by two men, who took him into a buggy with them and drove off. He was on his way to school when the men called to him.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday, March 24.

Edna Bain, the 12-year-old daughter of John P. Bain, living near Kenosha, Wis., went to sleep a week ago and all efforts to awaken her have failed. Her condition appears to be normal.

It is proposed to create a new state out of the counties of New York, Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester and Putnam, New York. The territory includes the great cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Mrs. Sarah J. Brown, who died at Bloomberg, Pa., gave all of her fortune of $60,000 to Methodist charities, the Church Extension society being the largest beneficiary.

A movement is on foot at Bloomington, Ills., to form a coalition of the Democrats and Populists of that judicial district, and to place in nomination a People's candidate for one of the three circuit judgeships. The candidate is likely to be A. E. Stevenson.

William C. Maxbury, a well-known leading attorney, has been nominated for mayor by the Detroit Democrats.

Thursday, March 25.

Some vandal has descrated the tomb of General Grant at New York by chipping off a piece of one of the grainte blocks intended to support the sarcophagus.

The eighth annual session of the Supreme Association of the Patrons of Industry is being held at Cleveland, O. Twenty-five delegates representing a total membership of 250,000 are in attendance.

The president has signed house resolution 33, making available appropriations for session employes, and the house resolution 32 of a similar nature, relating to mileage and stationery.

Ambassador Hay has arranged to leave for England by steamer from New York on Wednesday, April 14.

William Hanlon's play "Superba" was attached at Cleveland on a clam of $10,000 for damages to an employe named Willian Coleman.

Sixteen apprentice boys have deserted from the United States gunboat Adams at San Diego, Cal., in two days.

The Carnegie Steel company has opened branch offices in London and Liverpool.

Friday, March 26.

Wallace Mann, aged 70 years, while pushing a mail truck across the track at the Northwestern station at Sterling, Ills., was killed by a freight engine.

The steamer Ontario has taken into Boston twenty-seven men, composing the crew of the British ship Androsa, which was abandoned at sea March 8. The Androsa was disabled in a storm, sprung a leak and became unmanageable.

William R. Grace, his wife, Lillius G. Grace, and his son, Joseph P. Grace, of New York, have jointly set aside $200,000 for the founding of a manual training school for young women and girls.

The Massachusetts house of representatives has defeated a resolution to erect a mounment to General B. F. Butler in the state house yard.

After a bitter debate and many stormy scenes, the Manitoba legislature ratified the settlement of the Roman Catholic parochial school question.

Natural gas is a crude mineral and exempt from duty under paragraph 651 of the tariff act of 1890. So the New York courts have decided.

Saturday, March 27.

One hundred and fifty veterans of Columbia post, 706, G. A. R., of Chicago, who went south on business about thirty years ago, are to again invade the land of battlefields. They will go in response to an invitation requesting them to attend the Tennessee centennial.

Fire destroyed the Buchannan building at Beaver, Pa. Loss, $50,000.

Elisabeth Paulson, 16 years old, died at Chicago as the result of a fright received some weeks ago. She awoke suddenly one night and seeing a coat hanging on the wall mistook it for a man. Hysteria followed, with fatal results.

The Greater New York bill has passed both houses of the New York legislature.

The Massachusetts house of representatives has adopted a resolution providing for state representation at the Tennessee centennial by the governor, six members of his staff and three special commissioners. The expense is limited to $500.

Monday, March 29.

Registration at Fort Scott, Kan., for the coming city election closed with over 2,000 women enrolled.

A strike of 10,000 coat tailors is threatened to take place at New York after the Hebrew holidays.

William Ewart Gladstone rides a bicycle, notwithstanding his great age, and has joined the ranks of London wheelmen.

A private telegram from Algiers says that the condition of the czarevitch, the czar's brother, is hopeless.

John Ramsey, a laborer, sick and out of work, climbed into a box car at Memphis, Tenn., intending to steal a ride to St. Louis. The train was delayed by high water, and Ramsey was in the car for three days without food or water. He will probably recover.

The famous Charter Oak park, Hartford, Conn., has been sold to Andrew J. Welsh and Orlando A. Jones, of New York, for $25,000.

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. The only remedy for tired, weak, nervous women is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, great cures are made by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

HAPPENED IN FRONT.

PLAYERS TELL OF FUNNY EXPERIENCES THEY HAVE HAD.

Effect Upon Actors of Interruptions From the Audience—The Man Who Sneezed. May Irwin and "The Widow Jones.' Wanted Burr McIntosh to "Soak Him."

Players are affected almost as deeply by happenings in the audience as is the audience by happenings on the stage. Sometimes they are moved to wrath, but more frequently to laughter. Occasionally they are frightened out of their lines.

A man sat in an aisle seat, three rows from the front, at a performance of "El Capitan" the other night. He was a fat man, and he gave a sneeze suddenly—a terrific sneeze. It was followed by another that shook the plumes on the big hats of the women around and made the lights flicker. The audience suspended attention and looked at the sneezer, and the players paused just as he snorted out a third sneeze that ended in a high note such as seldom had been heard in those parts, though the Metropolitan Opera House is near by. El Capitan stretched out his long arms toward the man, rolled his big eyes heavenward and said in a sepulchral voice:

"Heaven bless you, sir."

This brought the audience back to the stage with a roar, and in a second the performance was running on at high pressure, while the fat man chuckled over the fact that for a brief space he had been the star of the evening. A few minutes later a Sun reporter asked Mr. Hopper how he was affected by the funny things that happen in the audience. After getting a grip on El Capitan's nose and throwing down a cup of hot coffee, as he does between acts, he answered:

"American audiences are not demonstrative, and as a rule things don't happen in front. Of course the man who sneezed tonight couldn't help it, but he made such a blasting success of it that it affected the whole house and therefore the players. If an actor is playing a part where he can say something, it is the best thing to do, for it makes them all laugh and keeps them from noticing a pause."

May Irwin is an actress with whom even metropolitan audiences take liberties. "People have a habit of calling to me from the audience when they want me to sing a special song or to recite something," she said the other evening. "One night a man in the body of the house called out to me to recite 'Hiawatha.' He took me off my feet for a minute. I couldn't remember a line of it, but I called back: 'I will if you'll give me my cue. I've forgotten how it starts.' He gave me the first line, and I shouted it for him.

"When I was playing the Widow Jones one night, during the kissing scene between Rice and myself a man shouted, 'I'd like to be in your place, Mr. Rice. I would.' Rice and I were both convulsed, and the audience roared. When the piece is funny, it often adds to the humorous situation for some one in front to do something unusual.

"I never shall forget an experience I had while playing the Widow in Cincinnati, though of course it isn't art for an actor to see anything that goes on in front or to recognize anybody in the audience, and I never do—I don't think. One night, as I was saying, in the city of cinders and beer, I noticed the queerest looking old woman down in front. She looked like a farmer's wife, and she kept peering up at me over her glasses. She didn't laugh once, and in all my life I never saw a human being take a play so seriously. She was with another woman who was equally serious. Finally the old woman jumped up and, peering at me over her glasses and shaking her finger in my face, said, with a rasping, western twang:

"'Well, you don't look one bit like her.'

"I was flustered, but I managed to gasp:

"'Like whom?'

"'Like the Widow Jones,' she answered.

"'Well, I am,' said I.

"'I don't believe a word you're sayin,' said she, 'for I know'd the Widow Jones and her husban' nigh on to 20 years ago. I stood up with 'em when they was hitched, and you don't look like her. She went off from these parts, and I heerd she was a widow and that Jones was dead, and then I heerd she was at this the-ater, and I cum to see. You ain't the Widow Jones, and I just want to say one thing more—I don't see how you dare to take other people's names and use 'em.'

"With that she flounced out, but the next day when I appeared at a rehearsal she was on hand to give me another blast. I explained to her how it was. She'd never seen a play before and had come 20 miles to see her old friend, the Widow Jones. There was a time when such things frightened the life out of me, but I've learned to turn them to good account."

Perhaps there is not another man on the stage so phlegmatic as Burr McIntosh during unusual occurrences in front. He lays his coolness all to the training he got on the football field when he was at Princeton.

"I find more unexpected things happen on the stage than in the audience," said Mr. McIntosh. "However, the first night we opened in 'At Piney Ridge' I got a piece of advice from the front. I said to the villain, 'You lef' the colonel's baby up thar, an you brung yo' own down heah.' And his lines follow: 'You lie.' I instantly make a movement as if to strike him; but, remembering that ladies are present, my arm drops to my side. A man in front was so infuriated with the heartless villain that he called out to me: 'Soak him, Jack! Hit him a good one for hunk,' and then he hissed like a mad gander."—New York Sun.

PROOF OF SINCERITY.

How An Army Officer Stood the Supreme Test of Belief In Fatalism.

In the days of the "old army" on the frontier, when military posts were sometimes hundreds of miles from any civilized place, there was little to do in the way of amusement in the winter time when the post was snowbound, and it was then that the reputation the army has for card playing and drinking was gained. And it is true that a great deal of both was done at that time.

It was in these days that an event transpired that showed that the principal actor had the courage of his convictions, and that he was most certainly born under a lucky star. It was after a very "wet" stag dinner party, and all had partaken most freely of the wine, and, strange as it may seem, the subject that came up for discussion was the Mohammedan religion. The Mussulmans believe in fate. To them a man's fate is written above, and the time of his death is set, and nothing can advance it. Well, this belief had been discussed long and earnestly. The pros and cons had been gone over at length, till one officer wanted to know of what use was reason if every one was born with a tag of destiny attached. One officer finally arose and said there was no use of discussing the matter any further. The only way was to make a practical test of the question, and he would give himself as a subject. Could a man willfully dispose of his life when the fatal moment had been chosen at his birth from above?

He could get no one to try the experiment on him. Finally a wager was made.

"Who will pay you if I lose?" said the subject as he drew his pistol and showed that it was loaded. He placed the pistol against his temple and pulled the trigger. The pistol missed fire.

"A joke," yelled the crowd.

The fatalist smiled, and, recocking the pistol, aimed it with a steady hand at the clock on the wall. He fired, and the bullet crashed through the center of the dial.

"Apologize to me now," he said. "I have won the bet. I always believed in fate."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FISH AS FOOD.

The Dark Is Better Than the White For an Active Person.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in The Ladies' Home Journal, contends that there has not been a sufficiently accurate analysis upon which to base any table regarding the chemical composition of fish at all reliable. "The albuminoid matter in white fish, as cod, haddock and halibut, is in about the same proportion as in beef and mutton. They contain, however, more phosphorus—the active fish, such as trout and pickerel, containing a still greater amount, due no doubt to their activity. The amount of carbon depends largely upon the amount of fat they contain. The whitefish are, therefore, deficient in carbon. If you should ask an intelligent cook what vegetable to serve with a boiled white fish she would answer quickly, potatoes, as they supply the wanting carbohydrates.

"There are other kinds of fish, however, such as salmon, catfish and sturgeon, that are quite well supplied with carbohydrates, in consequence of which they are not so easily digested as the white fish. The more oil they have dispersed through the body, the more difficult the digestion. In the white fish the fat is held in the liver; in the dark fish it is dispersed through the entire flesh. From this fact we learn that dark fish make a much better diet for the active man. Many authorities affirm that the more active fish, as well as the more active animals, give better muscle making food than their more indolent relations."

Kaiser and Painter.

There was a touching exchange of compliments the other day between Emperor William and the Russian painter Verestchagin, whose works are now on exhibition in Berlin. The kaiser went to the gallery and was gracious enough to remind the artist that they had met before. "Yes, your majesty," replied Verestchagin, "and then you were only 'highness,' but now you are 'majesty.'" To this the kaiser is said to have replied, holding out his hand, "And you, who were a great painter then, are now a greater one."

It is not altogether surprising that the Russian is reported as expressing deep respect for the emperor's critical powers, or that he quotes, as showing limitless historical knowledge, the emperor's declaration, made at this momentous interview, that "if ever a judgment of God broke over a man, it was over Napoleon at Moscow." Meanwhile Verestchagin's pictures will continue to reveal the horrors of militarism, and thus supply one with the pleasant mental recreation of wondering what Europe's one real war lord can see to admire in them.—New York Times.

Punished.

Perturbed Parent—Who has eaten the cake in the pantry?

Undaunted Infant—I did.

P. P.—And what did you do that for?

U. I.—I heard you tell Jane always to keep the cupboard shut. Yesterday she forgot, so I thought I would punish her by eating all the cakes.—Pearson's Weekly.

Thirty-two Times For Peace.

Out of 60 arbitration treaties among the nations of the world since 1815 the United States has borne a part in 32, far more than any other nation.—Boston Globe.

Schoolteaching seems to be the most popular of all the fields that are open to college women. In 1890 there were in the United States 735 women who were professors in colleges and universities.

At one time during the life of John Bright there were no fewer than seven members of his family with seats in the house of commons.

HOLDING HIM BACK.

Why an Enterprising Man Has No Chance to Become a Millionaire.

Blummer is one of our citizens who live well and do nothing. He toils not, neither does he spin, and yet he and his family live in comfort that is not many removes from luxury. This has subjected Blummer to adverse criticism, which fairly lacerates his sensitive feelings, and he unbosomed himself to a few friends the other evening while they were enjoying the good things he keeps on tap.

"There's not a lazy bone in my body," he began aggressively. "I'd rather work than eat, and I've always thought that I had a great business head on me. But the record's against me. My father set me up in a mercantile business, and when I had a balance struck at the end of a year there was not enough left to make a decent assignment. On his death I came into a handsome fortune, and I just thought I'd show my relatives how I had been misjudged by investing secretly in a great southern land scheme. I went down gleefully to look over my new purchase and gloat over my prospects. Most of my real estate was at the bottom of a lake, and what was on dry land wouldn't raise a hill of corn to the acre.

"My brother got me a nice position as traveling salesman, and I had sold whole carloads of goods at half price before the house could head me off. They told me that I must sell to hold my place, and that was what I was doing, but they discharged me so hard that I never got rightly over it. Mother bought me a farm, and again I started to astonish my folks by my business shrewdness. I traded the farm for the state right to a patent fence. All I got out of that was a judgment against me in an infringement case. Mother left me what I have now, with a proviso that I should forfeit everything if I tried to do business of any kind. That's why I have no chance to make myself a millionaire."—Detroit Free Press.

MELTED SNOW POWER.

Swiss Towns That Utilize the Mountain Streams.

Besides a considerable number of large water power installations Switzerland is full of small power plants, nearly every town in that land of mountains and waterfalls being well supplied with power from the "white coal," as the melting snow on the mountain sides has well been called. When there are no large streams, many small ones are impounded and collected in reservoirs on the hillsides, and it is rare to find a place of any size which is not well lighted by the power of some mountain stream.

At Montreux the electric tramway gets its power in this way, and from the old Roman town of Vevey to the mediæval castle of Chillon one may ride in a trolley car propelled by the power of an insignificant little stream which may or may not be noticed when climbing up the hillsides just above.

The capabilities of this general utilization of natural power are beginning to be understood everywhere, and, with the appreciation of the possibilities of the best methods of long distance transmission, the development of many mountain streams must surely come. There are innumerable streams, which, while very small, are yet very high, and these can with comparatively little difficulty be impounded and carried down many hundreds of feet, thus making up for their lack of volume by the great pressure readily obtainable, and, either by the use of electricity or compressed air, the power may be transmitted to many points of application with but little loss.—Cassier's Magazine.

Women Read Advertisements.

It is claimed, says the Philadelphia Press, that the women are the only readers of advertisements. In a measure this is true, and necessarily so, for women are the larger purchasers for the household and spend most of the money that is earned by business, professional and working men.

Even in the larger transactions it will probably surprise dealers to learn how influential a voice women have. The purchase of a home is almost invariably determined by the women of the household, and in nine cases out of ten their information as to the situation and desirability of a purchase is gained from the newspapers.

And every furniture dealer, dry goods dealer, groceryman and keeper of any sort of a store knows that he must appeal to the women if he wishes to sell his goods. One of the largest elements in the success of one of the greatest merchants in the world today is the fact that he knows how to appeal attractively through the advertisement to the woman.—Fourth Estate.

A Bible Sled.

A friend of the Listener saw a funny sight down in Maine. At a place there, which needn't be named, there lives a small boy named Jonathan Longfellow, who is a third or fourth cousin of the poet, and he is a great boy too. One day this friend of the Listener was driving past young Jonathan's house and saw the boy engaged at a little distance in sliding down hill on the slippery crust on something that was not a sled. What could it be? Evidently the scrutiny of the passerby was observed by the boy, for he stopped his coasting and called out amiably, "I'm sliding down hill on the Bible." And it was the fact too. He had got the smooth, leather bound family Bible, containing the generations of all the Longfellows, and was coasting on it with magnificent success.—Boston Transcript.

The Humorous Bicycle Repairer.

Reuben Rakestraw—Well, look there! There's a sign that says "Bicycle Asylum." What can that be for?

Roxana Rakestraw—Oh! Why, that must be for folks that have this here bicycle craze that we've been readin about.—Brooklyn Life.

WHAT SHALL I DO?

What shall I do lest life in silence pass?
And if it do
And never prompt the bray of noisy brass,
What needst thou rue?
Remember aye the ocean deeps are mute.
The shallows roar.
Worth is the ocean. Fame is but the brink
Along the shore.

What shall I do to be forever known?
Thy duty ever.
This did full many who yet slept unknown—
Oh, never, never!
Thinkst thou perchance that they remain unknown
Whom thou knowst not?
By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown.
Divine their lot.

What shall I do to gain eternal life?
Discharge aright
The simple duties with which each day is rife,
Yea, with my might.
Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise
Will life be fled,
While he who ever acts as conscience cries
Shall live, thou dead.

—Schiller.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

He Tells of Some Very Unpleasant Experiences With Mirrors.

"I have had," said the retired burglar, "some very unpleasant experiences with mirrors. I think I have told you how I once fired at my reflection in a mirror, mistaking it for another man—a mistake that I thought I should never make again. But within two years after that I struck at a man in a mirror, and smashed the glass and smashed my hand and made myself uncomfortable generally. It may seem strange to you that a man could make such mistakes, but in a dim light, and where everything is strange to him, and he's all sort of keyed up himself, I don't know as it is after all. Still, after that last experience I did think it would be some time before I had any more trouble with mirrors. But within a year I had an experience that was a great deal worse than either of them.

"When I came out of a room in a house I was in one night, on the second floor, looking down the hall—this was pretty near the front where I was—I saw the figure of myself in a mirror at the other end. It was plain enough, even in that light, but it startled me a little at first, and I threw up my gun at it. Of course the figure's hand went up and down, just the same as mine did, and it made me kind of laugh to think of it, and I could imagine the shadow laughing, too, at a man who was afraid of his own shadow.

"Then I went into the next room, and when I came out of that into the hall again my eyes sought the mirror again. It wasn't very pleasant to see yourself in the dark in that way, but it would have been a mighty sight less pleasant not to. But then I was all right, and I stood and looked at it a minute and threw up my arm at it same as before, just up and down, a sort of unnecessary test, but it made me feel just a little easier, and up went the arm in the mirror with mine, but this time, when mine came down, the arm in the mirror staid up.

"'Now, don't raise your hands,' the man said, covering me with a gun in his upraised hand, voice kind of drawling, but meaning business, you know. You know when a man means business, and this man did mean it, and I kept my hands down.

"'Oh, Bill!' he says, not moving a muscle and not shouting it out, but just kind of drawling it out like the other.

"Then a man appeared beyond the man that was holding me up, coming toward him and me. He walked right through the mirror, past the other man, and kept coming. It was all plain enough then. In fact, I'd guessed at it before, as may be you have. The mirror wasn't a mirror at all, but a doorway, an opening midway of a long hall, and the frame was the frame of the doorway. There were rooms beyond, just the same as those on the side where I was, and it was the doors of those that I had seen in the mirror and not the reflection of those on my side. And it was out of one of those doors that Bill came. The man with the gun had been ready for me the first time I looked, but it must have been that Bill wasn't then. But Bill was ready now, and he came on past the other man, careful to keep out of his range, of course, making for me, and he came around behind me and took two or three turns of a rope around my body and arms. Then the man with the gun came up, and between them they tied me up good and strong. And that was a matter of some four years."—New York Sun.

Legal Equality.

The women are again moving in the state of Illinois in the interest of equality before the law. God bless them and God speed them in their righteous quest! The shame is that it is left for the women to lead. Let the men inaugurate the movement that will make for justice. This cause has lost its newness. It has had to pay full price for the crudities and extravagances that gather around every reform, but at the core the demand is a righteous one, and it must be heard, and ultimately it must triumph. Let no one lose heart and let no one delay any legitimate effort. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho have fully enfranchised their women. "Eastward the star of (this) empire takes its way."—Chicago New Unity.

Mineral Wool.

She—What is this mineral wool one reads so much about?

He—Mineral wool? Why, that's the wool they shear from hydraulic rams.—New York Times.

Caps of linen, wool, straw, bark of trees and leather were extensively worn in Egypt and Arabia in early times and were usually of a pointed or peaked shape. The variety of headdresses used by the Egyptian ladies was very great.

There are more than 200 lakes within the boundaries of Venezuela, one of the largest being 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The Orinoco river, the largest in Venezuela, is 1,160 miles long.

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General Lee's Rebuke.

"The bravest are the tenderest," and they are also the most magnanimous. An anecdote, told by the Washington Times of General R. E. Lee, shows how great in mind and elevated in soul was this distinguished soldier.

General Lee, in October, 1865, accepted the presidency of Washington college, at Lexington, Va., at a salary of $1,500 a year. He had been previously offered the position of president of the National Express company, organized by capitalists in New York, at a salary of $50,000 a year, and, although very poor in purse, he decided, as he always did decide, to follow what he deemed the line of his duty and devote the remainder of his life to the education of youth.

He wielded his vast influence in the south to soften the asperities that ever spring from civil war and to promote among its people a spirit of national fraternity.

In the period of political feeling engendered by party strife under the reconstruction act of congress several professors in his college, while in a large company of ladies and gentlemen, denounced the government of the United States in his presence, and he reproved their harsh strictures by reciting the following lines written by the persian poet Hafiz:

Learn from your orient shell to love thy foe
And store with pearls the hand that brings thee woe.
Free, like yon rock, from base, vindictive pride,
Emblaze with gems the wrist that rends thy side.

After reciting these beautiful lines in a clear voice and with deep feeling General Lee added, "Ought not we, who profess to be governed by the principles of Christianity, to rise at least to the standard of this Mohammedan poet and learn to forgive our enemies?"

Condemnation Not Punishment.

In the amputation of any portion of the body on account of gangrene or other morbid condition there is no idea of punishment. The surgeons who are assembled in consultation to decide upon the treatment of the diseased member do not consider whether the morbid state is the result of transgression, but the simple question for them to decide is, "Will the other parts of the body be better if the diseased portion is removed?" All men of a scientific turn of mind who have made a study of criminal anthropology are fast approaching the physician's position regarding such questions. Every criminal is more or less a diseased portion of the body politic. Some can be saved, some must be removed, and some must be destroyed, but the notion of punishment should not complicate the judgment in deciding what disposition is to be made in either case. The insane were formerly regarded with feelings of hatred and vindictiveness, but today this is only a shameful recollection. With the advance in the study of criminology and the more merciful era of humanitarianism that must follow, the like sentiments toward the criminal will be eliminated from our courts of justice. Professor Austin Flint, the distinguished president of the New York State Medical association, in his annual address to the association said, "Scientific progress will lead us finally to abandon the ancient idea of punishment of crime and substitute for it treatment and correction."—Popular Science Monthly.

Star Distances.

Great interest has been created in astronomical circles by some of the results reached by Professor Simon Newcomb in his more recent investigations. One of these is that astronomers have been overestimating the distances of the stars and the other that our universe has, after all, a fairly well defined limit. The first of these conclusions Professor Newcomb bases on an idea that the stars which are called the smaller ones because they are less bright may not be large stars at a very great distance, but perhaps smaller or dimmer ones nearer at hand. The old idea is familiar to all—namely, that all the stars are of the same brightness and that the fainter ones are at a very much greater distance from us than the bright ones. This theory, however, has been weakened by later discoveries, such as, for example, that Sirius has a companion whose light, if equal surfaces be considered, is but a fraction of that of its principal, and astronomers have come to recognize dim stars, or even dark ones, like the companions of Algol, about which so much has lately been written, to be quite as common perhaps in the universe as the bright ones. Professor Newcomb's proposition as to the limits of the universe is regarded as even more novel and striking, suggesting, as it does, the possibility that some day all the stars will be seen.—New York Sun.

The Spectrum of a Star.

A late circular issued from the Harvard college observatory includes in its account of the most important recent discoveries the spectrum of a star known as Zeta Puppis, its remarkable character being unlike that of any other yet obtained, the continuous spectrum containing three systems of lines—first, the dark hydrogen lines, such as are found in stars of the first type; second, two bright bands or lines, which may be identical with the adjacent lines in spectra of the fifth type, and, third, a series of very faint lines. But the most important feature of this spectrum is a new element not found on the earth or in any other stars, an element which, though similar to hydrogen, is yet distinctly different from it. Just what it is or by what name to call it astronomers are undecided, the marked peculiarity being noted that it produces a vibration systematic rather than accidental of three-ten-millionths of a millimeter and the action of which can be traced only on a specially prepared photographic plate. Another extraordinary discovery noted is a new variable star in the constellation Crux, with a period of about a year.

Words That Trouble the Tongue.

Drimtaidhvickhillichattan is the name of a small hamlet in the isle of Mull containing not more than a dozen inhabitants. How they pronounce it is a mystery only to be solved by some one acquainted with Gaelic, but the fact that the Scots are a nation of few words seems easy to explain if they have many such words as the above in their language.

A sample of Welsh nomenclature is Mynyddywllyn, which is the name of a parish close to Cardiff, while another of the same kind is Llanfairpwllgwngyll.

Perhaps, however, the Germans may be fairly said to carry off the palm in word coining. How is this for a sample, Constantinopelischerdudelsackpfeifer, or this one, Jungfrauenzimmerdurchschwindersuchtoedungs?

The first means a Constantinopolitan bagpipe player, and the last is the name of a young ladies' club which adorns the brass plate of the door of a house in Cologne to this day.

Rabelais gives the following name to a particular book which was supposed to be in the library of Pantagruel's medical student friend Victor, "Antipericatametanaparbeugedantecribrationes-Toordicantium," while Anantachaturdasivratakatha is an actual Sanscrit word to be found in any Sanscrit dictionary, and the word Cluninstaridysarchedes occurs in the works of Plautus, the Latin comedy writer.—Harper's Round Table.

Salaries In the Church of England.

As matters now stand it costs a pretty penny to maintain the pomp of that church of which "the queen is the supreme governor on earth."

The salary of the primate (archbishop of Canterbury) is the goodly sum of $75,000 per annum, punctually paid. The archbishop of York has $50,000; the bishop of London, $50,000; the bishop of Durham, $35,000; the bishop of Winchester, $32,500; the bishop of Bangor, $21,000; the bishop of Bath and Wells, $25,000; the bishop of Ely, $27,500; of Gloucester, $25,000; of Chester, $21,000; of Exeter, $21,000; of Hereford, Lichfield, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Ripon, St. Asaph, $21,000 each; of Carlisle, Lincoln, Norwich, Petersborough, St. Davids, $22,500 each; Oxford, Salisbury, Worcester, $25,000 each; Newcastle, $16,000; Rochester, $19,000; St. Albans, $16,000; Sodor and Man, $9,000; Southwell, $17,500; Truro, $15,000; Wakefield, $15,000, and then think of the army of deans, bishops suffragen, canons, etc., and one may infer that the Church of England is an expensive institution, representing a very high average of cost for each soul brought to grace.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Rain In a Bottle.

Engineering reports L. Errera as describing in Terre et Ciel a very simple method of producing rain, not of water, but of alcohol, and the winds which accompany its formation. A glass cylinder about 8 inches high and 4 inches in diameter is half filled with alcohol of 92 per cent, the cylinder being covered with an ordinary china saucer and slowly heated in a water bath, so that the whole becomes warm without beginning to boil. The vessel is then taken out of the bath and placed on a table, when vapors soon begin to condense on the saucer, clouds form and tiny regular drops fall down in vertical lines into the alcohol. The drops have an average diameter of forty or fifty millionths of a millimeter, but vary in size, the rain continuing for half an hour. The upper part soon clears, and the condensation takes place some distance below the saucer. As one side of the cylinder will not rarely be a little colder than the other, ascending currents can often be noticed on the one side, descending on the other. If the warm part is cooled, the currents change direction.

Why He Wouldn't Shoot.

A guardsman the other day was discussing politics in a public house in the Edgeware road with two seedy Hyde Park orators.

"Tell us," they asked him, "if one day the downtrodden British workman were to revolt, would you fire on him?"

"Never!"

"You're one of the right sort. You must have a drink with us. Three pints, please."

After they had drunk the soldier's health one of them casually asked:

"How many men like yourself can we count on in your barracks?"

"All the band. They will all act as myself. I play on the big drum, you know," the guardsman quietly remarked as he finished the contents of his glass.—London Answers.

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CHICAGO, APRIL 3, 1897.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle sts.—Mr. E. S. Willard.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—"The Cherry Pickers."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark—"In Gay New York."

GREAT NORTHERN THEATRE.
Jackson street, between Dearborn and State—Evans and Hoey in "A Parlor Match."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—Richard Mansfield.

CLIFFORD'S GAIETY THEATRE.
Washington-st., between Clark and LaSalle—"A Western Mephisto."

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.—Variety.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st. between Halsted and Union—Vaudeville.

"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate the common enemy."—*Henry Grattan.*

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel,
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway.
The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock!"
—*Thomas Davis.*

SENATOR MASON AGAINST THE TREATY.

Some time ago, the Times-Herald, of this city, interviewed many well known citizens of Chicago relative to the Anglo-American Arbitration treaty. Among the whole lot, the editor of THE CITIZEN was the only one who, to use the Times-Herald's own words, "sounded a note of discord," and denounced the contemplated English alliance. This we did for purely American reasons, but, of course, we were credited with Irish prejudices in the minds of many narrow people who cannot understand that an Irishman devoted to the cause and principle of human liberty cannot help being also devoted to the preservation of America as a sovereign and independent power. We believe in the United States of America, not an integral portion of the British empire (as America would be if the treaty were ratified) called Yankeeshire. We expected nothing from ex-President Cleveland but acquiescence in anything that might benefit England, but we confess we expected better things from President McKinley, and when he, in his inaugural address, indorsed the treaty, without any qualification whatever, he fell fifty degrees in our estimate of him as a patriot and a statesman. He, too, is tainted with an adoring tendency toward the British fetich—the most accursed tendency of the times in this country. We ascribe McKinley's indorsement of the treaty to a want of study of the subject. We cannot conceive that he could possibly indorse so one-sided an instrument if he had bent his powerful mind to its examination. In any case we desire to say right here, and most emphatically, that any citizen of this country, Republican, Democrat, Populist or Independent, president, senator, representative, cabinet officer, petty office holder or private person who indorses the Anglo-American Arbitration treaty, is undeserving of the honor and the blessing of being a citizen of the United States. It is an English measure, intended to bind America to English interests, and every American, high or humble, who aids or abets it, is, in plain English, either an ignoramus or a traitor. He can take his choice.

Among the more recent converts to our way of thinking is the Hon. William E. Mason, junior United States senator from Illinois. We find in the Washington telegrams to the Chicago Tribune of Monday the following in regard to his fortunate change of sentiment:

"When I first came here to Washington," said Senator Mason this afternoon, "I was red hot for the arbitration treaty. Without any violation of confidence I can say that the debate in the executive sessions has been almost stupendous in its importance. I do not believe that any such intelligent discussion of public questions of a grave character has ever taken place in the Senate before. As the discussion has proceeded I have followed out the results of the proposed arbitration treaty, and now I am opposed to its ratification. I do not see anything in it beneficial to American interests, but I do see many serious dangers. It is a great pity the debate could not have been with open doors. Discussion of such a treaty should be for the benefit of the whole people. I am opposed to the consideration of any treaty, except in time of war, behind closed doors. In justice to the senators themselves, the debate should be printed in full, so that the people may understand the reasons which have brought about final action. In my case, I came here for the treaty, and was led by the debate to oppose it. I only wish that the debate which brought about my conversion might be printed broadcast. Everything we do in executive session is known, anyway, and it would be the part of wisdom to supply official reports instead of garbled extracts, in which often the most telling points are entirely omitted."

We entirely agree with Mr. Mason in regard to the absurdity of keeping closed doors in the Senate during a debate of such importance to the people. It is another of the sham "dignities" we have borrowed from England, whose rulers refuse information to the people's representatives whenever they feel like it. We have frequently urged the necessity of extending the treaty-making power to the House of Representatives also, and we hope this reform will finally prevail. Meanwhile, we heartily congratulate our friend, Senator Mason, on his wise and patriotic change of opinion. A brave man is never afraid to acknowledge that he has been temporarily in error.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER AND "THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME."

A morning paper of Monday says, editorially, that should the Democratic and People's candidate for the Mayoralty be elected next Tuesday, Chicago will have "a carnival of crime." Of course the morning paper in question simply writes for effect. Chicago is having a carnival of crime under the existing administration that no other American city can rival. When men and women are garroted nightly on the streets, and when peaceful homes are entered by burglars in broad daylight and their female occupants gagged and bound, mayhap outraged, it seems ridiculous to hold up before Chicagoans the terrors of a coming carnival of crime. The terrors of the present are all-sufficient for the most sensationally inclined. Under the existing city administration, Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin, the long man and the short man, have run riot in this city. The police have been paralyzed. The newspapers, including the predictor of the carnival of crime, have teemed with accounts of murders, robberies, assaults and burglaries. Under no previous administration, of any party, has there been so black a record of crime. No possible change could make the government of the city worse than it is. We fail to see where the much vaunted civil service reform has improved the morale or efficiency of the people employed in the various city departments.

As a matter of fact, not one of the four principal candidates for the office of mayor is "a dangerous man," or would tolerate "a carnival of crime," even one of mild proportions, if elected. Mr. Harrison is a man of property, of good training and of excellent private character—a family man, devoted to his wife and children. How could such a man tolerate "a carnival of crime?" The morning paper might just as logically make such a chrrge against Judge Sears, or Mr. Hesing, or Mr. Harlan. Republicans, any more than Democrats, are not all saints.

A certain judge, speaking at a dinner the other evening, said, "We must have Sears or hell!" What has Judge Sears done that his name should be coupled with the devil's summer home? Does anybody seriously believe that any respectable, sensible citizen would allow himself to become the champion of riot and disorder? In a municipal fight, there is little or no party principle involved. The tendency of the municipal voter is toward independence. He does not truckle to the editorial opinion of the "great dailies." The editors of the "great dailies" are mortals like the rest of mankind—some of them very ordinary mortals, too. They seek to throw dust in the people's eyes—to scare them with bogies. They wish to save "the fragments" of the odious Republican city machine, and in order to do this seek to terrify the independent voter by abuse, or to cajole him by sophistry. But they will not succeed. The "fragments" of the machine are more ragged, jagged and dangerous than "the whole thing," and the sooner they are ground to powder the better. The Republican city machine has ridden rough shod over its own party, has maneuvered itself into office, has manipulated primaries and packed conventions with a consummate skill that must make the Democratic machine full of envy. The Republican machine is all in office. The Democratic machine is all out of office. When it is in awhile it may equal its Republican rival, but it cannot surpass it, in cunning, selfishness and rapacity. Anyway, a change will be for the best interests of the whole people. There may be a "carnival of hell" after the Republican machine gets thoroughly bursted, but the political ghosts of its members will be the chief dancers in the fire that consumeth. When the succeeding machine grows sufficiently wicked, the people will give it "a carnival of hell" also. Meanwhile, the Independent voter is mighty and will prevail.

A DEGRADING INVITATION.

We observe by the Western Watchman that one of the letters of acknowledgment and regret received by the St. Louis Knights of St. Patrick at their St. Patrick's night celebration was one from the Prince of Wales, or his private secretary. We would like to know what claim this English prince has upon the hospitalities of Irishmen. He represents, as the immediate heir apparent to the British throne, the odious system of government that has, under his mother's sway, beggared and almost depopulated Ireland. Victoria's reign has been the most fatal of any to the Irish nation since that of Elizabeth. The whole world knows this to be a fact. Under her rule, at the present day, Irishmen held for political offenses, are caged, starved and tortured as if they were recalcitrant wild beasts. Has the sad fate of Gallagher and Whitehead been so soon forgotten? Today America is filled with the spies of the Queen of England's government who are seeking, by means of bribes, to corrupt such Irish-Americans as they think may know something sufficient to implicate their friends and comrades in some conspiracy the outcome of which would give Scotland Yard a further chance to persecute innocent Irish-Americans who may visit the British dominions, as in the recent case of Edward J. Ivory of New York.

It is quite likely that Victoria will abdicate when she completes the 60th year of her reign next summer. Wales will then succeed to the throne without delay. He will have become the representative, as in a measure he is today, of the famines, the evictions, the pestilences, the outrages, the corruptions and the concentrated miseries which his mother's infamous government has visited upon Ireland. Why, then, should the St. Louis Knights of St. Patrick have stultified themselves by their senseless invitation to the coming ruler of Ireland's unrelenting enemy? What were they thinking about? The men, belonging to their organization, who counseled such a step, deserve the severest censure. The iron of slavery must, indeed, not alone have entered but rusted their souls. We wonder if they are conscious of the depth of their moral degradation. The Prince of Wales, considered as a private individual even, is not a desirable associate for good husbands, brothers and fathers. It is on record that ladies careful of their reputations, shun introductions to him. He has been mixed up in several salacious scandals. He has, in fact, the reputation of an incurable roue. Therefore, neither in his public nor his private capacity has he any claim whatever on the hospitality of Irishmen, except they be besotted fools or willing slaves. We suppose the invitation was issued at the suggestion of some of those wretched "Cawtholic" Whigs, who have still a hankering love—born of the slime of their serfdom—for English royalty. They are even meaner than the Orange "loyalists." These latter have been the pets of England for generations, and have a miserable excuse for their fanatical devotion to the power that makes them, in common with all other Irishmen, helots. The two elements are a curse to Ireland and the Irish race. Both deserved to be damned, if they are not. As the Knights of St. Patrick, of St. Louis, have gone to the length of inviting the Prince of Wales, there is no good reason why they should not invite the devil himself to attend their next banquet—just to keep Wales in countenance.

IRISH VERSUS "SCOTCH-IRISH" SOBRIETY.

The Dublin Freeman, of recent date, says:

"A parliamentary return giving the number of arrests for drunkenness within the metropolitan districts of Dublin and the cities of Belfast, Cork, Limerick and Waterford on Sundays between May 1, 1895, and April 30, 1895, both days inclusive, the arrests being given from 8 a. m. on Sundays until 8 a. m. on Mondays during the period mentioned was: In Dublin, 755; in Belfast, 438; in Cork city, 266; in Limerick city, 134; and in Waterford city, 163. The total number of arrests for drunkenness in the rest of Ireland between the same hours during the same period was 2,798. The arrests in the several counties were as follows: Antrim, 176; Armagh, 104; Carlow, 14; Cavan, 35; Clare, 97; Cork (East Riding), 291; Cork (West Riding), 85; Donegal, 43; Down, 177; Dublin, 109; Fermanagh, 28; Galway (East Riding), 40; Galway (West Riding), 74; Kerry, 200; Kildare, 80; Kilkenny, 59; King's County, 30; Leitrim, 18; Limerick, 147; Londonderry, 48; Longford, 31; Louth, 54; Mayo, 43; Meath, 37; Monaghan, 46; Queen's County, 60; Roscommon, 33; Sligo, 68; Tipperary (North Riding), 55; Tipperary (South Riding), 93; Tyrone, 83; Waterford, 237; Westmeath, 62; Wexford, 23; Wicklow, 48."

The foregoing is, certainly, not a very heavy showing of drunkenness—in fact it is light compared with that of other countries. We notice, however, that Protestant Ulster, where the virtuous "Scotch-Irish" are most supposed to reside, holds its own, or more than its own, stoutly, with its Catholic sister provinces. Belfast, that paradise of the Orangemen, is away ahead of Cork. It has, of course, a larger population, but still the proportion is heavy, when we think of the "loyalty," the "virtue" and the "superior intelligence and thrift" of its Scotch-Irish population. Verily, we are shocked at this fall from grace. The three almost exclusively Protestant and "Scotch-Irish" counties of Antrim, Armagh and Down are only surpassed by three Catholic counties, all much larger in area and population, Cork, the largest and most populous of the Irish counties; Kerry, where the Spaniards founded large colonies, and Waterford, whose inhabitants are largely descended from the spearmen of Fitzstephen and Strongbow. We leave our readers to draw a moral from these comparisons.

TO INCREASE THE JUDGES' SALARIES.

A bill is now pending before the Illinois senate—we believe it has already passed the house—to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit and Superior courts from $7,000 to $10,000 a year. We think it a just measure, considering the enormous amount of labor performed by the judges of the courts specified. We see no good reason, either, why the salaries of the Probate and County court Judges should not be increased proportionately. The entire increase would mean less than $100,000, and we would be enabled to retain in the public service, as judges, a class of very able men. The bench has recently lost some of its ablest members because they could not afford to labor for so limited a salary. We may mention, by way of illustration, the honored names of Thomas A. Moran, Gwynn Garnett, Egbert Jamieson and Julius S. Grinnell—all of whom were obliged to give their talents to private or corporate interests because of the insufficiency of compensation. Economy in public expenditures is an excellent policy, but, sometimes, it is a losing one. The city of New York pays its judges $17,500 per annum, and, surely, Chicago can afford to pay hers $10,000. The following summary will show the amount of work performed by the Judges of the Circuit court during the last two fiscal years, and that of the Judges of the Superior court was in proportion:

Number of suits commenced during 1896, 14,131; disposed of, 15,702; number of suits commenced during 1895, 13,517; disposed of, 12,328; mechanics' liens filed in 1896, 1,411; in 1895, 969; justice transcripts filed in 1896, 3,518; in 1895, 1,699; pauper cases filed in 1896, 430; law cases disposed of in 1896, 9,077; in 1895, 7,966; chancery cases disposed of in 1895, 3,251; in 1896, 6,625; condemnation suits disposed of in 1896, 153; confessions disposed of in 1896, 1,603; in 1895, 1,508; naturalizations in 1896, 8,451; in 1895, 4,976; gross receipts in 1896, $187,381; in 1895, $173,870; net receipts in 1896, $108,998.11; in 1895, $95,690.14.

It must be remembered, too, that Judges, like all public officers, are called upon for heavy subscriptions to charities and other causes, and, as they are generally liberal, their salaries greatly diminish in consequence.

MR. MILES J. DEVINE.

Mr. Miles J. Devine has made a good record as a speaker during the current campaign, and has been indefatigable in his exertions to win the battle. His fine physique and cordial manners have helped him greatly in his canvass, and he has added thousands of good citizens of all parties to his large list of friends. If elected, Mr. Devine will be one of the most efficient city attorneys that Chicago has known in many years.

PATRIARCHS OF MODERN TIMES.

Some people hate to give a man credit even for being old. Our article of week before last in reference to Uncle Jimmie Lane's great age—101 years—has provoked a critic to write us saying "It is customary for old men to add a score of years or so to their age after they get up to eighty or thereabout." We believe Mr. Lane to be utterly incapable of misrepresenting his age, and, beside, there are people still living here who remember that he was an oldish man more than fifty years ago, when they were children. And, after all, Uncle Jimmie is a mere "gorsoon" compared with some of the old ladies and fellows who figure prominently in well-authenticated history. We will instance a few of them as follows: The Countess of Desmond, who danced as a girl at the court of Edward IV. with Richard III. when the latter was Duke of Gloucester, and lived to see James I. upon the throne of England! Thomas Parr died at the court of that ill-fated monarch, Charles I. of England, not of senile decay but of over indulgence in food and drink, in 1635, aged, as proved by satisfactory documents, 152 years. Henry Jenkins, a fisherman of Yorkshire, England, died in December, 1670, aged 169 years. He had known old soldiers who fought at St. Albans, Wakefield, Towton, Tewkesbury and Barnet in the Wars of the Roses! Charles II. saw the wonderful patriarch and conversed with him. He is buried in the church of Bolton-on-Swale in his native shire, and a lengthy inscription on his gravestone records his humble position in life and his almost incredible age. Besides these examples of longevity, Pritchard, Whitehurst, Bailey and other antiquaries instance the following:

Thomas Damme, English, died A. D. 1684, age 154; Dr. Mead, Hertfordshire, died A. D. 1652, age 148; James Bowles, Kenilworth, died A. D. 1650, age 152; William Edwards, English, died A. D. 1688, age 168; Petrarch Czartan, died A. D. 1724, age 138; Margaret Patten, died A. D. 1739, age 137; John Roven, died A. D. 1741, age 172; Mrs. John Roven, died A. D. 1741, age 164; John Effingham, Cornwall, died A. D. 1754, 144; Thomas Winslow, a captain of Cromwell, died A. D. 1766, age 146; Drakenburg, a Dane, died A. D. 1772, age 146; Jonas Warren, Ballydole, Ireland, died A. D. 1787, age 159; Jonas Surrington, Bergen, Norway, died A. D. 1797, age 159; Demetrius Grabowsky, Poland, died A. D. 1830, age 169; Bridget Devine, an Irishwoman, died A. D. 1845, age 147.

The list is now open for further entries.

A FAMOUS IRISH BALLAD.

Many spurious versions of the famous Irish national ballad, "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" have been going the rounds of the Irish-American press of late. This is all the more inexcusable, because, under the title of "The Memory of the Dead," it has been published in every creditable volume of Irish verse for the last fifty years or more. It first appeared in the Dublin Nation, then edited by Thomas Davis, Charles Gavan Duffy and John Blake Dillon, in the month of April, 1843. John Kells Ingram, then a student and now a professor of Trinity college, Dublin, is the putative author. He has never denied its paternity nor has any one else claimed it, so he must be the man. The most singular circumstance in connection with this truly fine poem is that Mr. Ingram never wrote another line of poetry worthy of record. He has also become a Unionist. "Who Fears to Speak of '98" was used against Daniel O'Connell at his trial for "conspiracy" in 1844. The solicitor general read it to the jury, and there was a universal cry from the bar, "Sing it, Brewster!" Later, in commenting on the injustice of O'Connell's sentence in the English house of commons, Richard Lalor Shiel recited it, and even that hostile assembly appreciated the beauty of its sentiment and the charm of its construction. It has been sung and recited by nearly two generations of Irish patriots, and is, today, as popular as ever at home and abroad. Following is the correct version of the noble lyric:

Who fears to speak of 'Ninety-eight?
Who blushes at the name?
When cowards mock the patriot's fate,
Who hangs his head for shame?
He's all a knave,
Or half a slave,
Who slights his country thus.
But a true man,
Like you, man,
Will fill a glass with us.

We drink the memory of the brave,
The faithful and the few;
Some lie far off beyond the wave,
Some sleep in Ireland, too;
All, all are gone,
But still lives on
The fame of those who died,
All true men,
Like you, men,
Remember them with pride.

Some on the shores of distant lands
Their weary hearts have laid,
And by the stranger's heedless hands
There lonely graves were made;
But though their clay
Be far away
Beyond the Atlantic foam,
In true men,
Like you, men,
Their spirit's still at home.

The dust of some is Irish earth,
Among their own they rest,
And the same land that gave them birth
Has caught them to her breast;
And we will pray
That from their clay
Full many a race may start
Of true men,
Like you, men,
To act as brave a part.

They rose in dark and evil days,
To right their native land;
They kindled here a living blaze
That nothing shall withstand.
Alas, that Might
Can vanquish Right!
They fell and passed away;
But true men,
Like you, men,
Are plenty here today.

Then here's their memory—may it be
For us a guiding light,
To cheer our strife for liberty
And teach us to unite!
Through good and ill
Be Ireland's still,
Though sad as theirs your fate,
And true men,
Be you, men,
Like those of 'Ninety-eight!

The ballad is sung to an original air, composed about the time it was published, but many sing it to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne,"—a Scotch air, the half melancholy, half defiant ring of which seems to suit the words. If "Auld Lang Syne" were an Irish melody the union of the words and air would be eternally fit.

SPANISH AND CUBAN LOSSES.

According to even Spanish official showing the chances of Spain ever subduing the Cuban patriots are decidedly gloomy. The figures swell the insurgent losses beyond belief. Spain's chief mortality has been by sickness, particularly yellow fever and small pox. Spain had in Cuba on March 1, 1895, about 12,000 regulars, to which 179,174 men, 6,185 subalterns, 684 field officers and 40 generals were afterwards added in successive batches of reinforcements up to Dec. 31, 1896. One general, six field officers and 55 subalterns were killed in fights. Six field officers and 52 subalterns died of wounds. One general, 30 field officers and 287 subalterns died of yellow fever. Two generals, 24 field officers and 89 subalterns died of other diseases; 1,130 soldiers died in battle, 577 of wounds, 10,475 of yellow fever, and about 10,000 of other diseases. The Spanish official statistics show the losses of the insurgents to have been since February, 1895: Killed in battle, 212 chiefs and 13,091 men; wounded, 41 chiefs and 3,522 men; prisoners, 34 chiefs and 941 men; 22 chiefs and 2,594 man came in and surrendered. Thus, says the Independent, 20,457 rebels are alleged to have been struck off the fighting elements of the insurrection, and still even in the heyday of this Creole rising lack of arms and ammunition never allowed the leaders to keep more than 25,000 men in the field at a time!

EXPOSING ENGLAND'S PERFIDY.

The Irish members of the English parliament, although not good for much in the national sense, are, at least, a thorn in the side of the British enemy and advertise their opposition to English policy before Europe and America. For example, when Curzon, the representative of the British foreign office in parliament, made his report on the base British proceedings in Crete the other night, the Irish members received it with cries of "Shame! shame!" which were re-echoed by the English Radical members. Mr. McNeill cried out "May the Greeks win!" and Tim Healy shouted, "Bravo, Col. Vassos!" (He is the gallant Greek commander in Greece.) John Dillon and John Redmond made passionate speeches in denunciation of the government's policy, and, taken altogether, the Irish made a most creditable showing. They have assumed an attitude that will redound to the credit of the Irish nation among the democracies of Europe, and they annoy England by showing her enemies that she has a formidable division of sentiment within her immediate confines. The only good the Irish members can do at Westminster is to expose the rascality of England and make friends of her foes. When Ireland's own day of struggle comes, as come it will, she will not find herself isolated in Europe as formerly. The Irish members are on the right track, but they ought to shake hands and present a united front.

JAMES J. GRAY appears to have the best chance of being elected North Town assessor.

HON. WILLIAM H. LYMAN is the Democratic candidate for alderman in the Twenty-third ward, and seems to have the inside track in the race.

EDWARD F. CULLERTON is making a strong race for alderman of the Ninth ward on an independent ticket.

THE English press seems to be at a white heat of rage over the practical failure of the Anglo-American Arbitration treaty in the Senate. Anti-English feeling, which means "the Irish vote," according to John Bull, is blamed for it. Thank God for that kind of feeling!

JOHN DILLON, speaking in the English house of commons last week, said it was notorious that conspiracies against the governments of all Europe were hatched in London. Whereat the "virtuous" Tories and many of the "godly" Whigs cried out "Oh, oh!" But nobody was found rash enough to contradict Dillon's truthful statement.

ALD. JOHN BRENNAN is certain of re-election in the Eighteenth ward.

MICHAEL MCINERNEY and Thomas Carey are having a very lively fight for the office of alderman in the Twenty-ninth ward.

JAMES A. HOGAN, who has made so able a South Town collector, seems to have an excellent chance of being re-elected.

"DICK" GUNNING says he is going to relieve John Hepburn of any further trouble in regard to the South Town assessorship. Hepburn, per contra says "Dick is not in it."

THE CITIZEN is pleased to observe that its brilliant young friend, the Hon. J. M. Kennedy, of Anaconda, is making a brilliant record in the legislature of the gallant State of Montana. Speaker Kennedy is a ripe scholar and an accomplished journalist, and THE CITIZEN predicts for him a bright and prosperous career as one of the leaders of public opinion in the splendid Mountain State.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was well celebrated by the Irish Nationalists of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Anaconda and Butte, Mont.; St. Louis, Mo.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Tacoma and Walla Walla, Wash.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Tex.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and many other leading cities of the union.

THE British three-card-monte thieves don't want to acknowledge that the taxation of Ireland is excessive, and, therefore, they seek to discredit the Commission appointed by themselves to examine into Irish finances, although two-thirds of its members were Englishmen. Now, they want a new Commission, which, of course, they will thoroughly pack. All the Irish members, Orange and Green, Unionist and Nationalist, have protested against this dishonorable proceeding, but, of course, in vain. The new Commission will be appointed, and then, as a matter of course, the findings of the former body will be reversed. Going to law with the devil in hell is a hopeful proceeding compared with expecting to get justice for Ireland from England by peaceful means.

MILES J. DEVINE, CANDIDATE FOR CITY ATTORNEY.

Miles J. Devine, nominated for City Attorney, was born at Twenty-seventh and Dearborn streets in 1866, and has for years been prominent in Chicago affairs, social and political. He is a son of Patrick Devine, who was one of the pioneer railroad builders of Chicago. He laid the first rails for the State street line many years ago. Mr. Devine's mother was a sister of the late Very Rev. P. J. Conway, vicar-general of the Chicago diocese.

Mr. Devine was carefully educated, and at the age of 13 attended St. Patrick's brothers' school. He spent two years at St. Francis' college at Milwaukee and four years at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara, N. Y.

When he returned after graduation, he attended the Chicago College of Law and Lake Forest University, graduating in 1890. He then began the practice of law, founding the firm of Devine & O'Connell, at 87 Washington street, and is still a member of that firm. In 1892 he was appointed assistant city prosecutor by the late Mayor Harrison. He was retained by Mayor Hopkins throughout his term and by Mayor Swift until August, 1895. He was offered several nominations, but declined all until his friends induced him to run for the responsible office of City Attorney—a position for which he is excellently qualified. A contemporary well says of him:

"Mr. Devine commands not alone the highest esteem and respect of his own nationality, the Irish, but that of every man, no matter what nativity he represents, that has had the pleasure of cultivating his acquaintance."

The April Century.

The April Century is a "Grant Memorial Number," signalizing the dedication of Gen. Grant's tomb. Gen. Horace Porter, who was president of the citizens' association that raised the money for this magnificent memorial, and who will deliver the oration at the dedication, contributes an article descriptive of the tomb and of its building. A striking drawing of the tomb by Castaigne is given as a frontispiece. There are also pictures of the interior (the only ones yet made) and of the figures for facade designed by the sculptor Rhind. In "A Blue and Gray Friendship," John R. Procter tells of the esteem and affection in which Gen. Buckner and Gen. Grant held each other for years, and in connection with this article there is printed for the first time a facsimile reproduction of the message Grant, while on his deathbed, wrote to Gen. Buckner. There is also given a facsimile of Grant's most famous words, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," which were contained in a letter to Gen. Halleck, and a copy of a hitherto unpublished letter from Gen. Sherman, expressing his frank opinion of Grant's character. Gen. Porter's "Campaigning With Grant" relates a number of new anecdotes about his chief, and tells of President Lincoln's first visit to the front. The other articles give the usual variety to the number. Dr. Mitchell's novel, "Hugh Wynne," introduces the picturesque figure of Maj. John Andre, and gives a glimpse of Washington in headquarters. "Thackeray in Weimar," by Walter Volpius, describes the English humorist's friendly relations with Goethe's household and his interviews with the great poet. It is accompanied by a number of characteristic drawings by Thackeray never before printed. Mr. Richard Watson Gilder writes of "The Miracle of the Greek Fire," a remarkable ceremonial in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem in Holy Week. This has timely interest from the attention now centering in the Greek church in the East. The beginning of a new serial by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, "The Days of Jeanne D'Arc," and the first of a series of illustrated papers by Col. George E. Waring, on "Mountain Bicycling in Europe," are given in the number.

If You Wish to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Is Consumption Contagious?

The question of isolation for those afflicted with consumption is being widely discussed by the health boards of the great cities. Many leading scientists believe this method of checking the disease impracticable and that the pharmacopœia must furnish the means of eradication. The discovery by Dr. Stevens of "Cannabis Sativa," the East Indian Consumption Cure, is the greatest step of medical science towards conquering this dread disease. Thousands of cases, pronouced hopeless, have been entirely cured, and there is no longer any question of the remarkable efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing all diseases of the lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases. To any one suffering from any of these diseases, who will enclose a stamp and mention this paper, the recipe will be mailed free. Address W. A. Noyes, Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester N. Y.*

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

T. E. RYAN, CANDIDATE FOR WEST TOWN ASSESSOR.

Mr. Timothy E. Ryan, Democratic candidate for West Town Assessor, was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1852. He has been a resident of Chicago and vicinity since 1858. He is a graduate of the common and high schools of this city and learned the trade of ship carpenter, and, as a member of the firm of Ryan Bros., made money at the business. He was elected West Town Assessor in 1881, and gave general satisfaction. In 1891 he was induced to be again a candidate for the same important office, and was elected thereto three times in succession. While Mr. Ryan was in office the rates in the West Division were $6 per $1,000 on real and $7 per $1,000 on personal property. Now the rates are $11.66 on real and $12.00 on personal property. He was the first assessor to cut down the rates on the small stores and increase them on the large corporations, where they rightly belong. He hopes to be elected by a great majority.

JAMES REDDICK, CANDIDATE FOR WEST TOWN ASSESSOR.

The Republican candidate for West Town Assessor is Mr. James Reddick, who is a native of Chicago, but is Irish on both the father and mother's side. He is now thirty-five years of age, has had ripe experience, and is thoroughly equipped mentally and physically for the position which he seeks. He has resided for nearly twenty years in the northwestern section of the city, and is thoroughly familiar with the circumstances and requirements of the West Division.

At an early age he entered the manufacturing establishment of Murray & Co., where by industry and strict attention he advanced to the position of manager, and finally secured an interest in the concern, which he still retains. He has at all times proved himself to be a public-spirited citizen, and never failed to take an active part in any enterprise that promised to promote the welfare of the community. In the spring of 1892 he was persuaded to stand as a candidate for election to the City council, and although the Fifteenth ward was at that time known as a Democratic stronghold, he was elected. His term in the council extended over the World's Fair period, and he served with distinction on many important committees, among others the Committee on Ways and Means for the relief of the unemployed. Afterward, during the period of business depression which followed the World's Fair, he served on a committee appointed to confer with the Civic Federation to devise some method of relieving the distress then prevailing among the unemployed of this great city.

Always a strong advocate of any project having for its object the improvement of conditions in the world of labor, he prepared and introduced in the Council an ordinance which provided for a radical change in the unsanitary and otherwise distressing conditions surrounding child labor. The West Town Assessorship is an office where honesty, integrity and business ability are required, and no citizen of that community possesses these qualifications more thoroughly than Mr. Reddick.

JAMES A. HOGAN, CANDIDATE FOR SOUTH TOWN COLLECTOR.

Mr. James A. Hogan, who is the Republican candidate for South Town Collector, held this office two years ago and conducted it with much ability. His renomination this year is due to this fact. He is the Secretary and Treasurer and also General Manager of the Illinois Stone Company of this city. He was born in Chicago, Dec. 2, 1852, and received a good common school education and subsequently took a course in Bryant's Business College. Since 1870 he has been in the employ of the Illinois Stone Company, which he has served in various capacities for the past twenty-five years, his services proving almost indispensable to the Company, which has always placed implicit confidence in him. During 1896 he was President of the Builders and Traders Exchange. He is a conservative, able, conscientious business man. In the discharge of his various trusts and duties he has always proved honest and upright, and is thoroughly liked by all, independent of politics. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Independent Order of Foresters, the Royal Arcanum and other organizations. Being a staunch Republican in politics, has been a member of the County Committee from the Sixth Ward since 1888.

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4-gallon kegs fancy Table Syrup	49 cts
2-lb boxes Layer Figs, the box for	10 cts
Pints Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles for	23 cts
Borden's Condensed Cream, can	7 cts
Fancy Peeled California Peaches, per lb	8 cts
Unpeeled California Peaches, lb	5 cts
1-lb cans Royal, Price's or Eagle's Baking Powder	33 cts
Babbitt's Large 1776 Washing Powder	6½ cts
Cleveland Premium Chocolate, per cake	6 cts
Runkel's, Wilbur's or Baker's Premium Chocolate, per lb	25 cts
Epp's Cocoa, per can	16 cts
50 bars Laundry Soap for	$1.00
California Prunes, 100 to lb, 3 cts; large ones	5 cts
1-lb pkgs Babbitt's Salaratus for	5 cts
4-crown California Raisins, per lb, 5 cts; 3-crown	4 cts
1-lb pkgs Fancy Cleaned Currants	5 cts
Candied Citron, Orange and Lemon peel	9 cts
Sicily Lemons, per doz	6 cts
Pure new Vermont Maple Sugar, per lb	9 cts
Cereal Blend Roast Coffee, per lb	10 cts
Roasted Rich Old Santos Coffee, per lb	15 cts
After-Dinner Java Coffee, per lb	25 cts
Roasted Maleberry Java Coffee, per lb	34 cts
Aunt Jemimah Pancake Flour, per package	6 cts
Quaker Rolled Oats, per package	6 cts
Eagle Selected White Oats, per package	6 cts

FISH.

Yarmouth Bloaters, 100 in box for 65 cts; per doz	9 cts
40-lb whole Grand Bank Cod Fish for $1.00; per lb	3 cts
10-lb pails No. 1 Trout for	29 cts
15-lb pails Family Mackerel for	75 cts
15-lb pails Family White Fish for	29 cts
15-lb pails Round Herring for	39 cts
15-lb pails Extra Split Herring for	49 cts
Imported Holland Herring, keg	49 cts
Smoked Halibut, per lb	8 cts
Large cans Mustard Sardines, can	5 cts
1-lb cans Mackerel for	5 cts
1-lb cans Grampus Salmon	7 cts
1-lb cans Web-Foot Pink Salmon	10 cts
Imported Boneless Sardines, can	15 cts

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No limit to quantity. You can have all you want while it lasts. We guarantee the goods—the prices speak for themselves.

Good Smoking Tobacco, ½-lb pkg, per lb	12 cts
Good Fine Cut Chewing, light or dark, per 10-lb pail, $1.40—lb	14 cts
Even Change, 6 for 10c. Palo and a half dozen other good Plug Tobaccos, per lb	15 cts
Adam's Peerless, ½, 20c; ¼ and ⅛	19 cts
Soldier Boy, ½, ¼, or 1-lb pails	22 cts
Duke's Mixture, ½	25 cts
Plowboy, ½	27 cts
Navy, ½	28 cts
Seal of North Carolina, granulated, ½, ¼ and pound, per lb	29 cts
Climax, 8 or 16 oz., per lb	30 cts
Star	33 cts
Maryland Club, per box, 6 cents; per lb	48 cts

Many other brands, at prices just cheap.

CIGARS.

La Consulato—a nice, free smoker, box of 25	23 cts
Red Roses—a good smoke, per thousand, $8.00; box of 50	42 cts
Heart of Cuba, made of select tobacco, fine Connecticut wrapper, box of 50	65 cts
San Malo, long Spanish filler, Havana seed wrapper, box of 50	85 cts
Safety, long filler, fine spotted Sumatra wrapper, box of 50	$1.05
Chicago Flyers, Spanish filler, Connecticut wrapper, box of 100	98 cts
Cuban Amazons, long combination Texas and Havana filler, fine Sumatra wrapper, box of 50	$1.30
Original Sweepers, Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper, regular price $3.00—our price, per 100	$1.80
El Partegas, long Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper, Spanish made, box of 50	$1.90
H. Upman's Perfectos, long Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper, box of 25	$1.25
Best Corn Cob Pipes, per doz	10 cts

H. R. EAGLE & CO.,

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Arbitration Denounced.

At a recent meeting of Div. 28, A. O. H., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A treaty once deferred is about to be brought again before the senate of this nation, as we believe against the wishes of the majority of the American people, and while there is no reason that we should seek alliance with any foreign power, much less England, who has always proved herself the foe of republicanism, and especially this American republic; and,

WHEREAS, England has never been known to keep a treaty when it suited her purpose better to break it. To Irishmen we say "Remember Limerick!" the treaty broken ere the ink wherewith it was written could dry. To Americans, Remember the history of your own country in her struggles for independence and the maintenance of unity and liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Div. 28, A. O. H., denounce as un-American, un-patriotic, un-warranted and unprecedented that treaty which the citizens of this land repudiate as shown by the meeting held in New York to ratify the same, when the chairman declared the resolutions carried, although they were voted down by fully two-thirds of those present.

Resolved, That we congratulate and tender our heartfelt thanks to Judge Wauhope Lynn for the manly and patriotic stand taken by him, and we assure him that he, and not the flunkeys who tried to force the resolutions through, represents the sentiments of the American people.

Resolved, That we call upon the members of this Order to use every means in their power to secure the defeat of said treaty.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. W. E. Mason and the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Washington, D. C., published in THE CITIZEN and spread upon the records of this division.

P. B. FLANAGAN, ATTORNEY, 611 ASHLAND BLOCK.

ESTATE OF CHARLES McGOURTY, DEceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of Charles McGourty, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present such claims to the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at a term of said court, to be held at the Probate Court room, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1897, being the 17th day thereof.

Dated Chicago, March 31, 1897.

HUGH P. McGOURTY, Administrator.

P. B. Flanagan, Attorney.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Superior Court of Cook County. March Term, A. D. 1897. E. S. Rooks as Receiver of Illinois Paper Company vs. George M. Hill, R. R. McCabe, Eugene A. Weeks, Albert R. Barnes, E. A. Lawson, The Weeks Publishing Company and the E. A. Weeks & Company. In Chancery No. 181,018.

Notice is hereby given to the said E. A. Lawson that the above named Complainant heretofore filed his Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendants, returnable on the first day of the term of the Superior Court of Cook County, to be held at the Court House in Chicago, in said Cook County, on the first Monday of April A. D. 1897, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

JOHN A. LINN, Clerk.

Matthew P. Brady, Complainant's Solicitor.

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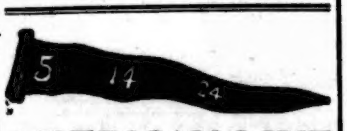

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